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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

PROGRAM YEARS 1985, 1986

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PREFACE

The information in this report is presented to inform the reader with the social and economic dynamics at work in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. A broad base of data has been included so that many users' needs can be satisfied.

This report would not have been possible without the assistance of Mr. Robert B. Barnes and Mr. Ben Huelsman, and the typing skills of Ms. Kim Broyles, Ms. Melanie Simpson, and Ms. Sandi Thompson.

Kirk Catinna supervised the research and writing of this report.

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Job Training Partnership Act of 1982

The purpose of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982 is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged adults and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

Programs have been established under JTPA to provide remedial education, job training and other employment services. Under JTPA there are a number of target groups that are of primary interest to planners. JTPA is also aimed to providing assistance and retraining to present participants of the labor force whose jobs have been or are expected to be jeopardized by job market shifts from being a manufacturing dominant society to a service and information intensive one.

JTPA, while a federal program, is administered at the state and local levels of government. Several of the responsibilities of the Act are required to be executed at the state and local level. Under JTPA, Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) were created. SDAs are regions within the state where job training programs are implemented and local area employment and training planning are accomplished.

The agency established in the Act to formulate and implement objectives and goals is a Private Industry Council (PIC). A PIC is established within each SDA and is a consortium of persons from various sectors of both the private and public economic markets. A majority of PIC members are chosen from the private sector.

Even though the PIC in each SDA is empowered with policy and oversight responsibilities, it is the governor of the state who has the approval authority over locally developed plans and responsibility for monitoring local program compliance.

The need for reliable and accurate labor market information is stated in Sections 125, 461 through 465. The purpose of these Service Delivery Area reports is to provide data and information that will fulfill as best as possible those stated objectives of the Act.

These reports contain a wide range of demographic, labor market, educational and socio-economic data that will be useful to planners and other users in the upcoming program year.

If the reader requires additional or complementary data to that already provided in these reports, then they should contact Kirk Catinna or Earl Turley, Jr., Department for Employment Services, Division for Administration and Financial Management, CHR Building - 2nd Floor East, 275 East Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40621, telephone (502) 564-7976.

This material is in the public domain and may be used freely. However, it is requested that anyone using the data and information from this report give proper reference credit.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT
KENTUCKY PROFILE
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Beneficiaries	Eligibility Criterion	Mandated Level	Current Level	Legal Basis
Youth	Economically Disadvantaged	*Family income at or below 70% of the Lower Living Standard Income Level. Poverty level income varies with family size and is adjusted regularly for inflation.		Public Law 97-300 Title II
Youth	Non-Disadvantaged Including: School dropouts, Language barriers, and teenage parents.	*Specific barriers to employment. Non-disadvantaged youth and adults cannot exceed 10% of total participants.		" "
Adults	Economically Disadvantaged	*Family income at or below 70% of the Lower Living Standard Income Level. Poverty level income varies with family size and is adjusted regularly for inflation.		"
Adults	Non-Disadvantaged including: Older workers, displaced homemakers, drug addicts, alcoholics, veterans, and offenders.	*Specific barriers to employment Non-disadvantaged youth and adults cannot exceed 10% of total participants.		"

VETERANS PROGRAMS
KENTUCKY PROFILE
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Beneficiaries	Eligibility Criterion	Mandated Level	Current Level	Legal Basis
Veteran	Serve on active duty more than 180 days. Discharged from active duty with other than dishonorable discharge. Discharged from active duty because of service-connected disability.	Priority services over non-veterans.	Priority services over non-veterans.	Title 38- U.S. Code
Eligible Person for (Veterans Preference)	Spouse of any person who died of service-connected disability. Persons on active duty who for more than 90 days were missing in action, captured in line of duty or any person who has total disability resulting from a service-connected disability or the spouse of a veteran who died while a disability was in existence.	Priority services over non-veterans.	Priority services over non-veterans.	Title 38- U.S. Code

KENTUCKY BRIEFS

Kentucky is located in the Southeastern United States. Kentucky is surrounded by the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Virginia. Kentucky consists of 120 counties and 39,674 square miles.

The most recently released population data (1980) showed that the population of Kentucky was 3,660,257 persons. Population is projected by the Kentucky State Data Center to expand to 4,061,694 persons in 1990 and to 4,502,899 by the turn of the century. The population was almost evenly split between urban (50.9 percent) and rural (49.1 percent) areas. A majority of the Commonwealth's population, 51.1 percent, was female in 1980 and their median age was 30.4 years. The median age of males was 27.8 years. Approximately one out of every thirteen citizens in Kentucky was non-white and over nine-tenths of these were black.

Total nonagricultural unemployment in 1984 surpassed 1.2 million workers as Kentucky continued a slow recovery from the most recent recession. Manufacturing employment constitutes 21.0 percent of total nonagricultural employment. The share of manufacturing employment has shrunk substantially since the 1970s.

In 1984, the average production worker in a manufacturing industry earned an average weekly wage of $363.78 by working 39.2 hours per week at an average hourly wage of $9.28. The wage gap between production workers in nondurable goods and durable goods industries has widened to 25.18 percent in favor of those working in the durable goods sector. On the average, a durable goods production worker earned $1.50/hour more than his counterpart in the nondurable goods sector.

Kentucky average unemployment rate in 1984 was 9.3 percent as compared to 11.7 percent in 1983. The unemployment rates of non-whites was nearly twice that of whites. White men were the least likely to be unemployed at 8.2 percent. Black men and women both had an unemployment rate of 17.9 percent. The unemployment rate of persons 16-19 years of age was 21.6 percent.

The percentage of Kentuckians 25 years and older with a minimum of a high school degree was 51.9. This ranks Kentucky at the bottom both regionally and nationally. A positive note is that the education attainment level for persons 18 to 24 years of age is substantially higher. Nearly seventy percent of this group were at least high school graduates or equivalent.

Kentucky's median family income in 1979 was $16,421 or 82.0 percent of the national median of $19,908. Kentucky median household income was $13,965 in 1979 and is projected to reach $16,500 in 1985. The 1980 poverty rate for the Commonwealth was 14.9 percent, with a disproportionate share concentrated in the eastern part of Kentucky.

Kentucky, according to 1980 Census data, was 45.6 percent white collar, 37.3 percent blue collar, 12.7 percent service work, and the remainder in farming, fishing, and forestry. Kentucky unemployment has reflected an expanding nonmanufacturing service sector and a diminishing manufacturing base. The proportion of white collar workers in the future may very probably constitute a majority of all occupations.

A special section is included in this report, 'High Technology and the Commonwealth'. It discusses the reasons a hi-tech firm chooses to locate in an area and how Kentucky may fit and how well.

POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

The Commonwealth of Kentucky consists of approximately 39,674 square miles and 120 counties. The state is divided for the administrative purposes of the 1982 Job Training Partnership Act into nine Service Delivery Areas (SDAs). The SDAs are composed in whole and in part of the state's fifteen Area Development Districts (ADDs). The Kentucky Department for Employment Services has twenty-four local area offices from one end of the state to the other.

The 1980 census count of Kentucky was 3,660,777 persons. This was revised downward to 3,660,257 in February, 1982. The population density of the Commonwealth was 92.3 persons per square mile. The population is projected to be 3.8 million citizens in 1985 and should be in excess of 4.5 million citizens at the turn of the century. The population density of Kentucky is projected to be 113.5 persons per square mile in the year 2000.

A majority of Kentucky's citizens were female in 1980 at 51.1 percent. Females will continue to constitute a majority of the state's population, but their proportion to the total population will shrink.

The percentage of nonwhites in Kentucky was 7.7 percent in 1980. Of the 281,771 nonwhites, 92.1 percent, were classified as black. The remainder of nonwhites included American Indians, Eskimos, Aluets, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all others. The total nonwhite population is projected to increase at a faster rate than the white population, 41.9 percent to 28.6 percent, from 1980-2000. The state's proportion of nonwhites will slowly rise from 7.7 percent in 1980 to 7.9 percent in 1985 to 8.1 percent in 1990. This trend will continue into the 21st century.

The state's median age was 29.1 years in 1980 with males having a median age of 27.9 years and females having a median age of 30.4 years. The median age of Kentuckians is on the rise. By the year 2000 the state's median age will be 35.4 years. Two reasons given for this occurrence are the aging of persons born during the baby boom era and historically low birth rates in recent years. A decline in the 15-24 age cohort is projected for the period 1980-1990. During the second half of the eighties the age groups 35-44 and 75+ will expand by more than twenty percent. The proportion of persons 65 and older will advance from 11.2 percent of the populous in 1980 to 12.7 percent in 1990 and up to 14.0 percent by the year 2000.

Jefferson County SDA through the decade of the 80s will remain the most populous area in the state. However, the Tri ADD PIC SDA will become the most populated area in 1990 and is projected to remain in that position through the year 2020. Both the Bluegrass and EKCEP SDAs will eventually have population levels that eclipse Jefferson County's.

Jefferson County, Northern Kentucky, and the Bluegrass SDAs will continue to be the most densely populated areas in the state. The population density of EKCEP and the Cumberlands SDA will rise slowly from 1980 through 2020.

The population is shifting from the urban areas of Jefferson County and Northern Kentucky to the more rural areas of Central Western Kentucky and Eastern Kentucky. By the year 2000 over two-fifths of the state's population will reside in the Tri-ADD PIC, EKCEP, and Cumberlands SDAs.

Population 1980, 1985, and 1990
By Age and Sex with
Percent Distributions and Percent Changes

Population	1980			1985			1990		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,660,777	1,789,039	1,871,738	3,815,291	1,862,730	1,952,561	4,061,694	1,989,428	2,072,266
0-14	873,887	447,821	426,066	889,286	455,633	433,653	905,942	463,940	442,002
15-24	700,558	358,357	342,201	681,065	347,786	333,279	671,060	345,000	326,060
25-34	585,626	290,437	295,189	631,718	312,707	319,011	657,618	327,415	330,203
35-44	404,520	198,527	205,993	463,508	227,944	235,564	563,757	278,705	285,052
45-54	354,252	170,890	183,362	357,999	173,490	184,509	394,133	193,067	201,066
55-64	332,106	155,369	176,737	347,860	163,589	184,271	353,597	168,447	185,150
65-74	248,988	108,397	140,591	262,627	115,053	147,574	290,317	129,819	160,498
75+	160,840	59,241	101,599	181,228	66,528	114,700	225,270	83,035	142,235
Percent Distribution									
Total	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0	49.0	51.0
0-14	23.9	12.2	11.6	23.3	11.9	11.4	22.3	11.4	10.9
15-24	19.1	9.8	9.3	17.9	9.1	8.7	16.5	8.5	8.0
25-34	16.0	7.9	8.1	16.6	8.2	8.4	16.2	8.1	8.1
35-44	11.1	5.4	5.6	12.1	6.0	6.2	13.9	6.9	7.0
45-54	9.7	4.7	5.0	9.4	4.5	4.8	9.7	4.8	5.0
55-64	9.1	4.2	4.8	9.1	4.3	4.8	8.7	4.1	4.6
65-74	6.8	3.0	3.8	6.9	3.0	3.9	7.1	3.2	4.0
75+	4.4	1.6	2.8	4.8	1.7	3.0	5.5	2.0	3.5

Percent Change	1980 to 1985			1985 to 1990			1980 to 1990		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	4.2	4.1	4.3	6.5	6.8	6.1	11.0	11.2	10.7
0-14	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.7	3.6	3.7
15-24	-5.0	-2.9	-2.6	-1.5	-0.8	-2.1	-4.2	-3.7	-4.7
25-34	7.9	7.7	8.1	4.1	4.7	3.5	12.3	12.7	11.9
35-44	14.6	14.8	14.4	21.6	22.3	21.0	39.4	40.4	38.4
45-54	1.1	1.5	0.6	10.0	11.3	9.0	11.3	13.0	9.7
55-64	4.7	5.3	4.3	1.6	3.0	0.5	6.5	8.4	4.8
65-74	5.5	6.1	5.0	10.5	12.8	8.8	16.6	19.8	14.2
75+	12.7	12.3	12.9	24.3	24.8	24.0	40.1	40.2	40.0

SOURCE: University of Louisville, Urban Studies Center,
How Many Kentuckians, 1980-2020, 1984 Edition

Population Data, Statewide and by Service Delivery Area, 1980 - 2020

	1980 Census	1982 Estimates	Projections					
			1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020
Kentucky	3,660,777	3,687,793	3,815,291	4,061,694	4,303,159	4,502,899	4,842,462	5,149,847
Purchase/Pennyrile	385,285	384,474	396,916	421,270	444,522	463,216	496,549	530,967
Tri-ADD-PIC	633,755	641,770	668,742	720,535	771,228	813,001	886,461	956,708
Jefferson County	685,004	681,780	684,211	690,569	695,962	699,905	702,610	700,678
North Central KY	119,391	121,343	130,431	148,062	166,512	182,617	210,649	236,808
Northern Kentucky	313,550	315,518	323,809	339,925	355,725	368,712	389,956	407,821
TENCO	198,401	197,555	203,631	215,234	226,288	234,818	247,345	257,449
EKCEP	520,711	527,692	556,000	610,630	665,651	713,307	798,353	875,905
Cumberlands	257,400	262,257	275,843	302,225	328,327	349,548	386,191	422,046
Bluegrass	547,280	555,404	575,708	613,244	648,944	677,775	724,348	761,465

Population Data, Statewide and by Service Delivery Area, 1980 - 2020
Vertical Percentage

	1980 Census	1982 Estimates	1985	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020
Kentucky	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purchase/Pennyrile	10.52	10.43	10.40	10.37	10.33	10.29	10.25	10.31
Tri-ADD-PIC	17.31	17.40	17.53	17.74	17.92	18.06	18.31	18.58
Jefferson County	18.71	18.49	17.93	17.00	16.17	15.54	14.51	13.61
North Central KY	3.26	3.29	3.42	3.65	3.87	4.06	4.35	4.60
Northern Kentucky	8.57	8.56	8.49	8.37	8.27	8.19	8.05	7.92
TENCO	5.42	5.36	5.34	5.30	5.26	5.21	5.11	5.00
EKCEP	14.22	14.31	14.57	15.03	15.47	15.84	16.49	17.01
Cumberlands	7.03	7.11	7.23	7.44	7.63	7.76	7.98	8.20
Bluegrass	14.95	15.06	15.09	15.10	15.08	15.05	14.96	14.79

SOURCE: University of Louisville Urban Studies Center -
How Many Kentuckians 1980 - 2020, 1984 Edition

1980 CENSUS COUNTS, 1982 ESTIMATES, AND PROJECTIONS
1985 AND 1990 FOR KENTUCKY AND IT[illegible] AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS.

AREA NAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATE 1982	PROJECTIONS 1985	PROJECTIONS 1990
KENTUCKY	3,660,777	3,687,793	3,815,291	4,061,694
BARREN RIVER	217,041	226,324	237,903	260,812
BIG SANDY	181,759	185,148	197,826	222,060
BLUEGRASS	547,280	555,404	575,708	613,244
BUFFALO TRACE	54,636	54,409	55,783	58,509
CUMBERLAND VALLEY	227,557	231,418	242,711	264,659
FIVCO	140,734	140,236	145,463	155,347
GATEWAY	66,340	66,906	69,665	74,999
GREEN RIVER	199,048	199,896	206,429	218,906
KENTUCKIANA	804,395	803,123	814,642	838,631
KENTUCKY RIVER	134,437	135,249	142,158	155,612
LAKE CUMBERLAND	171,049	174,138	181,868	196,903
LINCOLN TRAIL	217,666	215,550	224,410	240,817
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	313,550	315,518	323,809	339,925
PENNYRILE	204,937	205,890	214,423	230,923
PURCHASE	180,348	178,584	182,493	190,347

SOURCE: University of Louisville
How Many Kentuckians
1980-2020
1984 Edition

1980 CENSUS COUNTS, 1982 ESTIMATES, AND PROJECTIONS
1985 AND 1990 FOR KENTUCKY AND ITS COUNTIES.

AREA NAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATE 1982	PROJECTIONS 1985	PROJECTIONS 1990
KENTUCKY	3,660,777	3,687,793	3,815,291	4,061,694
Adair	15,233	15,546	16,073	17,121
Allen	14,128	13,916	14,334	15,147
Anderson	12,567	12,895	13,732	15,383
Ballard	8,798	8,468	8,599	8,899
Barren	34,009	34,240	35,708	38,572
Bath	10,025	10,161	10,388	10,847
Bell	34,330	34,468	35,448	37,390
Boone	45,842	47,996	51,651	58,479
Bourbon	19,405	19,154	19,459	20,087
Boyd	55,513	54,966	56,168	58,396
Boyle	25,066	24,783	25,673	27,356
Bracken	7,738	7,628	7,775	8,096
Breathitt	17,004	16,891	17,536	18,823
Breckinridge	16,861	16,741	17,297	18,376
Bullitt	43,346	43,888	48,121	56,388
Butler	11,064	10,954	11,302	12,010
Caldwell	13,473	13,513	13,647	13,943
Calloway	30,031	29,950	30,316	31,050
Campbell	83,317	82,634	81,724	80,512
Carlisle	5,487	5,306	5,330	5,430
Carroll	9,270	9,600	9,882	10,408
Carter	25,060	25,341	26,724	29,304
Casey	14,818	15,103	15,516	16,342
Christian	66,878	68,101	71,593	78,195
Clark	28,322	28,681	29,853	32,074
Clay	22,752	23,145	24,109	26,019
Clinton	9,321	9,612	9.928	10,574
Crittenden	9,207	8,945	9,221	9,752
Cumberland	7,289	7,365	7,527	7,853
Daviess	85,949	86,772	89,116	93,541
Edmonson	9,962	10,213	10,671	11,541
Elliott	6,908	6,882	7,137	7,628
Estill	14,495	14,510	14,937	15,790
Fayette	204,165	207,684	214,072	224,868
Fleming	12,323	12,451	12,757	13,371
Floyd	48,764	49,932	53,235	59,522
Franklin	41,830	42,550	44,403	47,769
Fulton	8,971	8,575	8,367	8,092
Gallatin	4,842	4,829	5,047	5,445
Garrard	10,853	11,205	11,602	12,401
Grant	13,308	13,537	14,381	16,046
Graves	34,049	33,004	33,840	35,522
Grayson	20,854	21,286	22,410	24,573
Green	11,043	10,983	11,164	11,556
Greenup	39,132	38,811	40,336	43,199
Hancock	7,742	7,943	8,115	8,476

AREA NAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATE 1982	PROJECTIONS 1985	PROJECTIONS 1990
Hardin	88,917	86,815	91,378	99,710
Harlan	41,889	42,761	44,129	46,823
Harrison	15,166	15,435	15,756	16,443
Hart	15,402	15,710	16,128	17,007
Henderson	40,849	41,375	43,072	46,234
Henry	12,740	12,898	13,425	14,492
Hickman	6,065	6,015	5,994	6,000
Hopkins	46,174	46,678	48,985	53,455
Jackson	11,996	12,475	12,970	13,927
Jefferson	685,004	681,780	684,211	690,569
Jessamine	26,146	27,007	29,155	33,222
Johnson	24,432	24,816	26,682	30,289
Kenton	137,058	137,121	140,741	147,448
Knott	17,940	18,205	19,042	20,609
Knox	30,239	30,450	32,080	35,178
Larue	11,922	11,893	12,251	12,956
Laurel	38,982	40,133	43,131	48,951
Lawrence	14,121	14,236	15,098	16,820
Lee	7,754	7,657	7,877	8,337
Leslie	14,882	15,218	16,079	17,687
Letcher	30,687	30,765	32,673	36,363
Lewis	14,545	14,637	15,171	16,213
Lincoln	19,053	19,047	19,604	20,674
Livingston	9,219	9,292	9,745	10,598
Logan	24,138	24,553	25,163	26,471
Lyon	6,490	6,583	6,681	6,929
McCracken	61,310	61,365	62,829	65,621
McCreary	15,634	16,104	16,829	18,220
McLean	10,090	9,921	10,240	10,836
Madison	55,352	55,002	56,393	59,144
Magoffin	13,515	13,837	14,592	16,088
Marion	17,910	17,814	18,104	18,728
Marshall	25,637	25,901	27,218	29,733
Martin	13,925	14,427	15,629	17,991
Mason	17,765	17,424	17,760	18,400
Meade	22,854	22,390	23,159	24,284
Menifee	5,117	5,323	5,587	6,083
Mercer	19,011	19,082	19,898	21,508
Metcalfe	9,484	9,709	10,074	10,801
Monroe	12,353	12,377	12,577	13,004
Montgomery	20,046	20,399	21,637	23,992
Morgan	12,103	12,214	12,734	13,786
Muhlenberg	32,238	32,036	33,324	35,827
Nelson	27,584	28,129	29,305	31,600
Nicholas	7,157	7,147	7,340	7,732
Ohio	21,765	21,370	22,228	23,909
Oldham	27,795	28,630	31,498	36,972
Owen	8,924	9,029	9,329	9,960
Owsley	5,709	5,582	5,730	6,052
Pendleton	10,989	10,772	11,054	11,627
Perry	33,763	34,127	36,194	40,246
Pike	81,123	82,136	87,688	98,170

AREA NAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATE 1982	PROJECTIONS 1985	PROJECTIONS 1990
Powell	11,101	11,445	12,291	13,908
Pulaski	45,803	46,206	48,976	54,305
Robertson	2,265	2,269	2,320	2,429
Rockcastle	13,973	14,079	14,498	15,299
Rowan	19,049	18,809	19,319	20,291
Russell	13,708	14,591	15,417	17,030
Scott	21,813	21,769	22,692	24,420
Shelby	23,328	23,683	24,826	27,038
Simpson	14,673	14,527	14,988	15,932
Spencer	5,929	5,860	5,989	6,216
Taylor	21,178	21,225	22,339	24,445
Todd	11,874	11,358	11,667	12,295
Trigg	9,384	9,384	9,560	9,929
Trimble	6,253	6,384	6,572	6,956
Union	17,821	17,720	18,350	19,529
Warren	71,828	80,125	86,958	100,327
Washington	10,764	10,482	10,506	10,590
Wayne	17,022	17,403	18,099	19,457
Webster	14,832	14,795	15,308	16,381
Whitley	33,396	33,907	36,346	41,072
Wolfe	6,698	6,804	7,027	7,495
Woodford	17,778	18,008	18,848	20,465

SOURCE: University of Louisville
Urban Studies Center
1980-2020
1984 Edition

SUMMARY SHEET
OF
TARGET GROUPS
NUMBERS AND VERTICAL PERCENTAGES

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NONWHITES	55 & OLDER	16 to 21	VETERANS	OFFENDERS	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
KENTUCKY	3,660,777	1,872,230	301,012	742,595	427,153	407,261	2,989	556,073
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	385,285	195,612	42,125	91,861	44,971	43,350	280	51,956
TRI-ADD PIC	633,755	316,813	50,643	126,491	84,206	65,896	513	94,379
JEFFERSON COUNTY	685,004	359,299	118,263	143,132	74,471	91,053	678	77,205
NORTH CENTRAL KY	119,391	59,048	6,104	19,040	12,841	13,954	85	12,549
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	313,550	162,404	7,989	63,433	34,230	39,298	288	31,149
TENCO	198,401	101,523	5,977	41,141	21,809	22,667	139	31,269
EKCEP	520,711	263,504	10,136	97,132	56,720	42,403	315	123,168
CUMBERLANDS	257,400	131,434	6,668	58,168	27,797	25,123	160	59,663
BLUEGRASS	547,280	282,593	53,107	102,197	70,108	63,517	531	74,735
KENTUCKY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	10.5	10.4	14.0	12.4	10.5	10.6	9.4	9.3
TRI-ADD PIC	17.3	16.9	16.8	17.0	19.7	16.2	17.2	17.0
JEFFERSON COUNTY	18.7	19.2	39.3	19.3	17.4	22.4	22.7	13.9
NORTH CENTRAL KY	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.3
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	8.6	8.7	2.7	8.5	8.0	9.6	9.6	5.6
TENCO	5.4	5.4	2.0	5.5	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.6
EKCEP	14.2	14.1	3.4	13.1	13.3	10.4	10.5	22.1
CUMBERLANDS	7.0	7.0	2.2	7.8	6.5	6.2	5.4	10.7
BLUEGRASS	14.9	15.1	17.6	13.8	16.4	15.6	17.8	13.4

VETERANS POPULATION

Statewide, SDA's and ADD's

AREA	Population 16 & Over	Male Population 16 & Over	Total Veterans	Currently in Armed Forces	Post Viet Nam Era	Viet Nam Era	Other Conflicts Korea, WWII, WWI	Other Peacetime Service
KENTUCKY	2,717,389	1,304,923	407,261	36,946	14,398	114,856	226,611	51,396
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE SDA	293,896	142,754	43,350	11,528	1,384	11,725	24,326	5,915
TRI-ADD PIC SDA	470,822	233,608	65,896	23,635	2,689	20,214	35,191	7,802
JEFFERSON COUNTY SDA	520,712	241,639	91,053	811	3,144	25,103	52,453	10,353
NORTH CENTRAL KY SDA	85,144	42,871	13,954	86	652	4,658	6,441	2,203
NORTHERN KENTUCKY SDA	229,280	107,863	39,298	119	1,118	10,175	22,910	5,095
TENCO SDA	147,019	70,484	22,667	104	691	5,902	13,029	3,045
EKCEP SDA	366,079	177,813	42,403	134	1,563	12,376	22,992	5,472
CUMBERLAND SDA	189,524	91,157	25,123	101	793	6,755	14,266	3,309
BLUEGRASS SDA	414,913	196,734	63,517	428	2,364	17,948	35,003	8,202
PURCHASE ADD	140,129	65,736	21,966	93	421	5,520	13,124	2,901
PENNYRILE ADD	153,767	77,018	21,384	11,435	963	6,205	11,202	3,014
GREEN RIVER ADD	147,181	70,297	22,857	168	801	6,592	12,658	2,806
BARREN RIVER ADD	164,194	75,464	22,398	126	806	6,272	12,743	2,577
LINCOLN TRAIL ADD	159,447	87,847	20,641	23,341	1,082	7,350	9,790	2,419
KENTUCKIANA ADD	605,856	284,510	105,007	897	3,796	29,761	58,894	12,556
NORTHERN KENTUCKY ADD	229,280	107,863	39,298	119	1,118	10,175	22,910	5,095
FIVCO ADD	103,913	49,777	16,540	86	504	4,451	9,443	2,142
BUFFALO TRACE ADD	39,953	19,227	5,507	10	148	1,266	3,297	796
GATEWAY ADD	49,115	23,727	5,964	15	209	1,598	3,426	731
CUMBERLAND VALLEY ADD	162,111	77,619	20,131	52	759	5,947	10,729	2,696
KENTUCKY RIVER ADD	93,744	45,804	10,653	40	438	2,992	5,861	1,362
BIG SANDY ADD	127,409	62,068	15,147	72	487	4,663	7,950	2,047
LAKE CUMBERLAND ADD	127,097	61,232	16,251	64	502	4,116	9,581	2,052
BLUEGRASS ADD	414,913	196,734	63,517	428	2,364	17,948	35,003	8,202

Source: Report 3; Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation; 1980 Census of Population - Table 4, Veteran Status. . .

EX-OFFENDERS DATA
1983 RELEASES BY COUNTY OF
COMMITMENT BY AGE GROUP

	Youthful Offenders		Adult Offenders		
	19	20-21	22-24	25+	Total
KENTUCKY	8	220	647	2,114	2,989
AREA A	1	24	68	187	280
Ballard		1	1	2	4
Caldwell		1	6	10	17
Calloway		1	7	17	25
Carlisle		2	1		3
Christian		4	12	41	57
Crittenden		1	1	2	4
Fulton		2	2	10	14
Graves		2	2	12	16
Hickman			1	1	2
Hopkins	1	4	16	22	43
Livingston		3	2	3	8
Lyon			2	2	4
Marshall			1	5	6
McCracken		2	8	42	52
Muhlenberg		1	1	6	8
Todd			2	6	8
Trigg			3	6	9
AREA B	3	54	121	335	513
Allen		1	2	6	9
Barren		2	5	13	20
Breckinridge		1	3	4	8
Butler		2	1	7	10
Daviess	1	12	13	51	77
Edmonson		1	1		2
Grayson		3	3	10	16
Hancock				3	3
Hardin		3	12	18	33
Hart			6	5	11
Henderson	1	8	15	38	62
Larue		1	3	10	14
Logan			5	14	19
Marion		3	3	12	18
McLean			1	1	2
Meade			3	4	7
Metcalfe		1		5	6
Monroe			4	9	13
Nelson		2		8	10
Ohio		4	3	12	19
Simpson			4	5	9
Union		2	4	15	21
Warren	1	8	28	78	115
Washington			1	3	4
Webster			1	4	5

	Youthful Offenders		Adult Offenders		
	19	20-21	22-24	25+	Total
AREA C	1	30	110	537	678
Jefferson County	1	30	110	537	678
AREA D		13	14	58	85
Bullitt		3	2	8	13
Henry		4	5	17	26
Oldham		3	3	13	19
Shelby		3	3	17	23
Spencer					
Trimble			1	3	4
AREA E	2	21	75	190	288
Boone		1	16	37	54
Campbell	2	3	23	48	76
Carroll			1	15	16
Gallatin		1	1	6	8
Grant		2	2	6	10
Kenton		12	29	68	109
Owen			1	5	6
Pendleton		2	2	5	9
AREA F		7	35	97	139
Bath				5	5
Boyd			13	26	39
Bracken			3	4	7
Fleming				12	12
Greenup		3	3	10	16
Lewis			1	3	4
Mason			7	12	19
Menifee				4	4
Montgomery		2	5	14	21
Morgan					
Robertson			1		1
Rowan		2	2	7	11
AREA G		33	67	215	315
Bell		2	5	22	29
Breathitt		2	2	15	19
Carter		1			1
Clay		6	7	13	26
Elliott		1		2	3
Floyd		5	7	15	27
Harlan		5	18	38	61
Jackson		1	2	12	15
Johnson		2	3	8	13
Knott				2	2
Knox		5	4	15	24
Lawrence			1	3	4
Lee			2	2	4
Leslie			2	7	9
Letcher		1	1	8	10
Magoffin				3	3
Martin		1	3	9	13
Owsley			1	5	6
Perry		1	1	10	12
Pike			4	21	25
Wolfe			4	5	9

	Youthful Offenders		Adult Offenders		
	19	20-21	22-24	25+	Total
AREA H		15	42	103	160
Adair			4	9	13
Casey		2	1	10	13
Clinton				2	2
Cumberland		1	2	7	10
Green				3	3
Laurel		6	9	12	27
McCreary		2	5	1	8
Pulaski		1	6	20	27
Rockcastle		1	3	6	10
Russell		1	1	1	3
Taylor			3	6	9
Wayne				3	3
Whitley		1	8	23	32
AREA I	1	23	115	392	531
Anderson		1		2	3
Bourbon		1	3	8	12
Boyle		1	5	17	23
Clark		3	14	34	51
Estill				7	7
Fayette	1	11	49	224	285
Franklin			1	14	15
Garrard			1	4	5
Harrison		1	2	4	7
Jessamine			6	8	14
Lincoln		1	4	7	12
Madison		4	21	38	63
Mercer			3	9	12
Nicholas				2	2
Powell			2	5	7
Scott			3	5	8
Woodford			1	4	5

Source: Correction Cabinet, Office of Administrative Services

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY INDUSTRY

Total Nonagricultural Employment

Total nonagricultural employment rose above 1,200,000 workers in April, 1984, for the first time since November, 1981. The 1984 annual average for nonagricultural employment was 1,206,100 workers as compared to 1,152,300 workers in 1983. During the first part of the 10 year period from 1975 through 1984, nonagricultural employment increased from 1,057,600 employees to a high of 1,245,400 employees in 1979. Recent recessions caused Kentucky's nonagricultural employment to drop to 1,152,300 by 1983 or 4.5 percent lower than 1979. The increase in 1984 may indicate a reversal of that declining trend or it may only be an aberration.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment averaged 257,800 workers in 1984, an increase of 15,300 workers above the 1983 annual average. Manufacturing employment constitutes slightly more than twenty-one percent of nonagricultural employment. In the late 1970s manufacturing employment's share to nonagricultural employment had been close to twenty-five percent.

Manufacturing employment followed the same trends as total nonagricultural employment. It peaked in 1979 and declined through 1983 before resuming an upward rise in 1984.

Food and kindred products employment averaged 19,300 employees in 1984. This represented 7.5 percent of total manufacturing employment in 1984. Employment in this industry has declined steadily since 1977. Since 1975, the employment levels had fallen 13.1 percent, and 4.0 percent from 1983 to 1984.

Tobacco manufactures employment was 8,800 in 1984. As a share of total manufacturing employment, tobacco manufactures has shrunk from 4.9 percent in 1975 to 3.4 percent in 1984. Except for an employment increase from 1975 to 1976, tobacco manufactures employment has slowly been dwindling over the years. The average rate of decline has been three percent.

Textile and apparel employment stood at 32,300 workers in 1984. This industry has changed only slightly over the years. It peaked at an employment level of 35,700 employees in 1977 and fell to low level of 31,800 employees in 1982. From 1983 to 1984, textile and apparel grew by only one and one quarter percent. These industries appear to be subjected to small variance from year to year. One-eighth of all manufacture workers were employed in these industries.

Paper, printing, and publishing industries increased from 21,700 workers in 1983 to 22,800 workers in 1984. This represented an employment upsurge of 5.1 percent. These combined industries have posted a yearly gain most of the years from 1975 to 1984. The only decline in employment took place in 1982. From 1975 to 1984 paper, printing, and publishing industries were the only classified nondurable industry to show an increase in employment levels. Unlike most other industries the paper, printing, and publishing industries have increased their proportion to total manufacturing employment from 7.2 percent in 1975 to 8.8 percent in 1984.

Chemicals industry employment averaged 13,400 employees in 1984. This represented a rate increase of one and one-half percent over the 1983 levels. Employment in these industries paralleled the same general pattern as did total manufacturing employment. The peak year was 1979 (16,400 employees), the nadir occurred in 1983 (13,200 employees). Approximately five percent of manufacturing employment was engaged by the chemical industries.

Primary and fabricated metals employment rose from 30,600 workers in 1983 to 33,200 workers in 1984 or 8.5 percent. The 1984 employment increase reversed a downward trend that had started after 1980 when primary and fabricated metals employment was 40,400 workers. The ratio of primary and fabricated metals employment has varied very little from 1975 (13.20 percent) to 1984 (12.89 percent).

Employment in the nonelectrical machinery industries was at its highest level in 1979 at 40,800 employees. Nonelectrical machinery employment declined to a low of 30,400 in 1983 before increasing to 34,200 employees in 1984. The 1984 employment level was 12.50 percent higher than in 1983, and it was equivalent to the 1975 level of 34,400 employees. Approximately twelve and one-quarter percent of all manufacturing employees during the past 10 years were employed in a nonelectrical machinery industry.

Electric and electronic equipment employment in 1984 was 30,400 workers as compared to 34,600 workers in 1975 and 28,300 workers in 1983. These changes represented respective differences of a negative 12.14 percent and a positive 7.42 percent. In 1978 and 1979, over 39,000 employees were engaged in electric and electronic equipment employment. The proportion of manufacturing workers employed in these industries has declined from 13.32 percent in 1975 to 11.79 percent in 1984.

Transportation equipment employment was 15,100 workers in 1984. Transportation equipment has ranged from 10,900 workers in 1982 to 16,000 workers in both 1978 and 1979. The 1984 employment level was 23.8 percent above 1983 levels and 25.8 percent higher than in 1975. The percentage of manufacturing workers employed in the transportation equipment industry has increased significantly from 4.62 percent in 1975 to 5.86 percent in 1984.

Nonmanufacturing employment in 1984 was 948,300 employees. This represented the highest level of employment in the past 10 years and a 4.23 percent increase over 1983 employment levels. There were more workers employed in a nonmanufacturing industry in 1984 (78.63) than in 1975 (75.43 percent).

Mining and quarrying employment has had its ups and downs from 1975 to 1984 with employment ranging from a low of 42,300 workers in 1983 to a high of 54,500 workers in 1979. In 1984, mining and quarrying employment was 45,300 workers. This represented a gain in employment of 7.09 percent. The proportion of mining and quarrying employment to manufacturing employment was 4.78 percent, the smallest of any classified nonmanufacturing industry.

Construction employment averaged 49,700 workers in 1984. From 1975 through 1979, construction employment edged upward from 50,300 workers to 69,200 workers or 37.57 percent. Employment in construction industries then began a downward pace that bottomed out at 46,600 workers in 1983. The 1984 employment total was 6.65 percent above the 1983 employment level. Five and one-quarter percent of all nonmanufacturing employees worked in a construction industry in 1984.

Transportation, communications, and public utilities employment advanced from 62,700 employees in 1983 to 64,900 employees in 1984 or 3.51 percent. Employment in these industries has seesawed during the past decade (1975 through 1984) with employment gains through 1979, employment losses through 1983, and another employment gain in 1984. Nearly seven percent of nonmanufacturing employment was classified in one of the transportation, communication, and public utilities industries. This represented a proportionate loss of seven-tenths of a percentage point when compared to 1975 employment data.

Wholesale trade employment was 62,900 employees in 1984. This represented the third highest level of wholesale trade employment during the period 1975-1984. From 1983 to 1984 wholesale trade employment increased by four and one-half percent. The share of wholesale trade employees to nonmanufacturing employees has been between 6.6 and 7.0 percent from 1975 through 1984. Since 1975 wholesale trade employment has grown nearly fourteen percent in number of employees.

Retail trade employment has grown from a low of 167,700 employees in 1975 to 217,300 employees in 1984. The pattern of growth was interrupted during the most recent recession. A recovery apparently commenced in 1984, when the employment total was 5.79 percent higher than 1983. The ratio of retail trade employees to nonmanufacturing employees was just over 21.0 percent in 1975. By 1984, this percentage had risen to nearly 23.0 percent.

Finance, insurance, and real estate was 55,100 employees in 1984, its highest level during the past ten years. From 1983 to 1984 employment in these industries edged upward 3.77 percent, and 33.1 percent from 1975 through 1984. Proportionately these industries have widened their share of nonmanufacturing employment by approximately three-fifths of one percentage point to 5.81 percent.

Service employment reached 232,300 employees in 1984. This division of nonmanufacturing employment has inched upward from 1975 on without interruption. The employment gain from 1983 to 1984 was 4.22 percent, and it was 38.11 percent from 1975 through 1984. Services industries have replaced government as the largest nonmanufacturing employer. Close to one-quarter of nonmanufacturing employment is in the service sector.

Government employment increased from 216,600 employees in 1983 to 220,800 employees in 1984 or 1.94 percent. Government employment has ranged from 208,300 workers in 1975 to 230,900 employees in 1980. Government was the largest nonmanufacturing employer from 1975 through 1982. However, the percentage of nonmanufacturing employees in government industries has declined from 26.11 percent in 1975 to 23.28 percent in 1984.

Employees in Major Nonagricultural Industries
1984 and 1983

1984	Total Non-Agricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Non-durable Goods	Durable Goods	Non-Manufacturing	Mining & Quarrying	Construction	Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	Whole-sale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
January	1,169.1	251.0	114.5	136.5	918.9	42.3	41.4	60.4	63.8	207.1	53.5	226.5	223.1
February	1,171.2	251.2	113.6	137.6	920.0	42.5	41.7	62.7	61.9	205.5	53.7	227.6	224.4
March	1,179.9	253.9	114.5	139.4	926.0	43.1	42.2	63.1	61.5	208.4	53.9	228.9	224.9
April	1,200.8	256.4	114.5	141.9	944.4	43.9	46.0	63.8	61.1	213.5	54.3	234.1	227.7
May	1,214.4	258.1	114.8	143.3	956.3	45.0	49.0	65.1	61.6	216.6	54.7	235.4	228.9
June	1,216.7	260.5	115.6	144.9	956.2	46.6	53.0	65.8	62.6	218.8	55.5	234.2	219.7
July	1,200.3	261.6	115.7	145.9	938.7	46.9	54.1	65.7	63.5	217.6	55.9	231.3	203.7
August	1,202.5	258.7	114.7	144.0	943.8	47.3	55.5	66.0	63.3	219.0	56.0	231.6	205.1
September	1,221.9	259.9	114.7	145.2	962.0	47.2	54.7	66.2	62.7	220.3	55.7	234.2	221.0
October	1,227.4	260.0	114.5	145.5	967.4	46.8	54.6	66.3	63.0	222.5	55.9	235.4	222.9
November	1,231.2	259.1	115.3	143.8	972.1	46.0	54.4	66.7	63.9	227.9	55.9	233.8	223.5
December	1,236.4	260.6	116.9	143.7	975.8	45.8	49.9	66.9	66.0	231.0	56.1	234.8	225.3
Annual Averages	1,206.1	257.8	115.0	142.8	948.3	45.3	49.7	64.9	62.9	217.3	55.1	232.3	220.8
1983													
January	1,131.0	235.1	114.3	120.8	895.9	43.9	41.4	61.0	62.4	194.6	51.9	217.2	223.5
February	1,122.8	233.0	111.8	121.2	889.8	42.8	39.9	61.0	59.2	191.9	51.9	218.0	225.1
March	1,132.5	237.0	112.3	124.7	895.5	42.0	41.4	61.1	58.7	194.1	52.0	219.8	226.4
April	1,143.9	240.0	113.4	126.6	903.9	41.3	43.7	61.8	59.1	201.5	52.8	217.6	226.1
May	1,156.1	242.2	113.6	128.6	913.9	41.8	45.3	62.5	59.3	204.6	53.1	219.8	227.5
June	1,156.2	244.2	114.7	129.5	912.0	41.5	47.7	63.2	59.8	205.9	53.9	224.8	215.2
July	1,119.3	242.2	113.0	129.2	877.1	42.0	50.4	63.8	59.9	208.2	53.9	224.2	174.7
August	1,134.5	243.8	113.3	130.5	890.7	42.2	51.2	63.5	59.7	210.5	53.9	224.5	185.2
September	1,179.0	248.0	114.2	133.8	931.0	42.6	51.0	63.6	59.8	211.8	53.7	228.2	220.3
October	1,179.4	246.8	113.2	133.6	932.6	42.4	49.7	63.4	60.1	210.6	53.4	227.3	225.7
November	1,183.6	247.5	112.8	134.7	936.1	42.6	49.6	63.5	61.1	213.2	53.4	227.5	225.2
December	1,190.4	250.4	114.3	136.1	940.0	42.7	48.2	63.6	63.5	217.7	53.8	225.4	225.1
Annual Averages	1,152.3	242.5	113.4	129.1	909.8	42.3	46.6	62.7	60.2	205.4	53.1	222.9	216.6

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Major Nonagricultural Industries
1982 and 1981

1982	Total Non-Agricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Non-durable Goods	Durable Goods	Non-Manufacturing	Mining & Quarrying	Construction	Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
January	1,160.9	256.8	118.3	138.5	904.1	56.5	41.8	65.9	64.3	192.0	50.8	211.0	221.8
February	1,149.9	254.8	116.4	138.4	895.1	55.8	41.0	65.7	60.9	187.8	50.3	210.5	223.1
March	1,153.7	251.0	114.7	136.3	902.7	56.0	43.5	66.0	60.8	189.4	50.4	212.5	224.1
April	1,173.0	247.5	114.2	133.3	925.5	56.3	48.5	66.1	60.8	196.8	51.7	218.3	227.0
May	1,183.8	250.8	114.2	136.6	933.0	54.9	51.4	66.6	60.9	200.5	51.9	219.1	227.7
June	1,168.7	247.6	115.3	132.3	921.1	54.5	52.8	66.9	61.1	200.5	52.1	217.2	216.0
July	1,133.7	243.0	114.9	128.1	890.7	51.8	54.9	65.9	60.8	201.5	52.1	215.1	188.6
August	1,148.5	242.5	113.7	128.8	906.0	50.9	54.7	65.5	60.6	202.2	52.0	215.6	204.5
September	1,163.7	239.7	113.9	125.8	924.0	50.5	55.1	65.2	60.1	203.4	51.8	218.2	219.7
October	1,165.6	236.5	113.6	122.9	929.1	50.6	54.9	65.1	60.4	201.9	52.1	219.2	224.9
November	1,163.4	233.7	113.1	120.6	929.7	49.1	54.0	64.4	63.1	203.6	51.9	218.7	224.9
December	1,163.7	233.7	117.0	116.7	930.0	47.2	50.8	64.0	65.4	207.1	52.2	218.4	224.9
Annual Averages	1,160.7	244.8	114.9	129.9	915.9	52.8	50.3	65.6	61.6	198.9	51.6	216.2	218.9
1981													
January	1,185.9	271.6	120.6	151.0	914.3	52.0	47.7	66.1	64.3	193.7	52.2	209.8	228.5
February	1,184.9	271.9	119.7	152.2	913.0	51.8	46.8	66.7	62.1	190.8	52.2	210.9	231.7
March	1,190.7	271.2	119.2	152.0	919.5	52.5	49.0	66.9	62.0	192.4	52.3	212.7	231.7
April	1,195.9	274.1	119.1	155.0	921.8	40.1	50.4	66.0	60.8	195.0	52.4	219.2	237.9
May	1,201.3	276.1	120.0	156.1	925.2	38.5	52.3	66.8	61.0	197.3	52.6	219.7	237.0
June	1,202.0	277.8	121.6	156.2	924.2	51.9	53.0	67.4	61.4	196.8	52.5	218.1	223.1
July	1,167.1	270.7	120.0	150.7	896.4	57.4	56.8	68.5	61.9	198.2	52.6	212.4	188.6
August	1,193.0	269.7	119.9	149.8	923.3	58.0	57.0	68.6	62.0	200.1	52.5	213.6	211.5
September	1,216.7	275.6	121.0	154.6	941.1	59.0	57.3	68.5	62.1	201.6	52.1	217.1	223.4
October	1,214.7	273.1	121.0	152.1	941.6	59.6	56.7	68.7	62.3	199.6	52.0	216.1	226.6
November	1,205.0	260.3	119.6	140.7	944.7	59.8	55.7	68.5	65.1	201.7	51.9	215.9	226.1
December	1,199.2	253.8	121.9	131.9	945.4	59.4	52.6	68.2	67.7	204.9	52.0	215.0	225.6
Annual Averages	1,196.0	270.2	120.2	150.0	925.8	53.3	52.9	67.6	62.7	197.7	52.3	215.0	224.3

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Major Nonagricultural Industries
1980 and 1979

1980	Total Non-Agricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Non-durable Goods	Durable Goods	Non-Manufacturing	Mining & Quarrying	Construction	Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
January	1,209.4	290.4	125.9	164.5	919.0	52.6	51.8	68.4	64.8	195.8	51.4	202.9	231.3
February	1,192.9	282.5	123.2	159.3	910.4	52.0	47.3	67.9	61.0	191.3	50.9	203.3	236.7
March	1,203.3	285.8	122.4	163.4	917.5	52.0	49.5	68.4	60.6	193.3	51.1	205.2	237.4
April	1,224.0	281.6	120.9	160.7	942.4	53.3	56.5	69.0	60.5	198.1	51.8	210.8	242.4
May	1,231.3	281.7	120.9	160.8	949.6	53.1	58.5	69.4	60.5	200.1	52.2	211.3	244.5
June	1,213.5	273.4	120.9	152.5	940.1	53.6	60.6	69.4	60.4	199.4	52.7	211.4	232.6
July	1,170.7	266.0	119.1	146.9	904.7	51.9	62.8	68.3	61.0	198.1	53.0	210.7	198.9
August	1,198.7	267.5	120.9	146.6	931.2	52.5	63.0	68.2	60.9	199.5	52.9	211.8	222.4
September	1,209.7	268.0	119.5	148.5	941.7	52.9	62.3	68.0	61.0	199.9	52.7	214.0	230.9
October	1,217.7	270.2	119.0	151.2	947.5	53.0	63.6	68.3	61.9	201.0	52.7	215.8	231.2
November	1,221.3	271.8	119.7	152.1	949.5	53.5	62.0	68.1	64.2	202.9	52.8	214.7	231.3
December	1,227.0	274.9	123.7	151.2	952.1	53.2	58.5	67.9	67.9	206.3	53.0	213.9	231.4
Annual Averages	1,210.0	276.2	121.4	154.8	933.8	52.8	58.0	68.5	62.0	198.8	52.3	210.5	230.9
1979													
January	1,208.6	298.1	126.2	171.9	910.5	53.2	56.4	68.2	65.6	199.0	49.2	195.0	223.9
February	1,204.6	297.9	125.5	172.4	906.7	52.0	55.8	68.0	63.5	196.1	49.3	196.8	225.2
March	1,220.5	296.6	125.7	170.9	923.9	53.1	61.6	68.9	63.6	199.0	49.7	199.6	228.4
April	1,248.8	300.2	124.6	175.6	948.6	54.6	69.2	69.5	62.4	204.6	50.3	205.3	232.7
May	1,261.1	301.0	124.5	176.5	960.1	55.1	74.0	70.8	62.6	206.8	50.8	207.1	232.9
June	1,262.2	301.0	126.5	174.5	960.2	55.6	76.0	71.6	62.8	206.4	50.9	206.9	230.0
July	1,244.0	296.0	123.9	172.1	948.0	54.5	76.4	71.1	62.7	204.9	52.1	206.3	220.0
August	1,249.9	294.8	124.6	170.2	955.1	55.0	77.1	71.4	62.7	205.8	52.2	207.9	223.0
September	1,265.7	298.0	124.6	173.4	967.7	55.2	76.0	71.0	62.3	207.1	52.1	209.9	234.1
October	1,256.0	294.1	124.0	170.1	961.9	55.3	71.8	70.6	62.1	205.0	51.7	207.9	237.5
November	1,260.9	292.6	124.8	167.8	968.3	55.8	70.4	70.3	65.7	207.9	51.9	208.2	238.1
December	1,262.2	295.6	127.6	168.0	966.6	55.1	65.3	70.4	67.7	211.3	52.3	206.4	238.1
Annual Averages	1,245.4	297.2	125.2	172.0	948.2	54.5	69.2	70.2	63.6	204.5	51.0	204.8	230.4

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Major Nonagricultural Industries
1978 and 1977

1978	Total Non-Agricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Non-durable Goods	Durable Goods	Non-Manufacturing	Mining & Quarrying	Construction	Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	Whole-sale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
January	1,125.9	282.7	124.0	158.7	843.2	33.1	48.0	63.6	62.9	187.8	46.8	187.5	213.5
February	1,126.7	286.9	125.0	161.9	839.8	32.7	45.3	63.6	62.2	184.6	46.9	188.1	216.4
March	1,149.1	287.4	123.1	164.3	861.7	36.2	52.7	64.4	60.9	189.0	47.3	191.2	220.0
April	1,212.2	292.0	122.7	169.3	920.2	57.9	67.2	66.4	61.3	197.2	48.2	199.8	222.2
May	1,222.4	288.5	122.4	166.1	933.9	58.7	70.9	67.5	61.6	201.3	48.7	201.1	224.1
June	1,233.4	291.8	124.5	167.3	941.6	59.5	75.5	68.5	62.2	202.8	49.7	202.3	221.1
July	1,218.9	288.0	122.7	165.3	930.9	57.7	77.5	68.4	62.4	203.4	49.8	198.0	213.7
August	1,229.8	296.0	125.5	170.5	933.8	57.7	78.6	68.8	62.2	205.9	49.8	198.3	212.5
September	1,243.2	297.9	126.0	171.9	945.3	57.8	78.1	68.5	62.0	207.0	49.6	199.3	223.0
October	1,246.6	296.0	125.0	171.0	950.6	57.9	76.9	69.0	65.8	206.3	49.6	199.0	226.1
November	1,253.2	298.7	126.2	172.5	954.5	57.9	75.6	69.2	67.2	210.2	49.7	198.8	225.9
December	1,257.2	301.5	128.1	173.4	955.7	57.6	71.9	69.1	69.6	214.5	49.9	197.9	225.2
Annual Averages	1,209.9	292.2	124.6	167.6	917.7	52.1	68.2	67.2	63.5	200.8	48.8	196.8	220.3
1977													
January	1,091.6	275.3	122.8	152.5	816.3	45.3	41.7	61.2	58.3	174.2	44.3	176.1	215.2
February	1,091.7	277.2	123.3	153.9	814.5	45.8	43.5	60.4	57.1	173.2	44.1	177.8	212.5
March	1,106.9	276.0	119.5	156.5	830.9	47.3	49.6	62.9	56.9	176.7	44.5	180.6	212.4
April	1,144.2	284.1	123.8	160.3	860.1	50.0	56.9	63.7	56.4	186.4	45.6	186.4	214.7
May	1,155.3	285.8	123.4	162.4	869.5	50.9	60.3	64.7	56.6	189.4	46.2	187.9	213.5
June	1,169.6	289.8	124.7	165.1	879.8	52.3	62.8	65.9	57.5	190.5	47.2	188.4	215.2
July	1,156.4	287.2	124.0	163.2	869.2	50.7	64.4	65.6	58.1	191.1	47.6	187.4	204.3
August	1,144.1	285.7	124.9	160.8	858.4	38.9	65.9	65.7	58.3	192.2	47.3	187.5	202.6
September	1,176.4	289.5	124.6	164.9	886.9	53.9	66.4	65.7	58.7	194.9	47.6	190.0	209.7
October	1,178.6	288.8	123.8	165.0	889.8	55.9	65.4	66.3	59.5	194.1	47.1	190.0	211.5
November	1,192.0	289.6	124.1	165.5	902.4	55.9	64.2	66.5	63.8	198.1	47.1	190.7	216.1
December	1,171.2	289.1	125.0	164.1	882.1	36.4	59.5	65.7	67.0	201.8	47.3	188.3	216.1
Annual Averages	1,148.3	284.9	123.7	161.2	863.4	48.6	58.4	64.6	59.0	188.6	46.3	185.9	212.0

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Major Nonagricultural Industries
1976 and 1975

1976	Total Non-Agricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Non-durable Goods	Durable Goods	Non-Manufacturing	Mining & Quarrying	Construction	Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	Whole-sale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Government
January	1,068.2	266.3	119.9	146.4	801.9	45.0	44.6	58.2	62.3	168.1	41.9	170.2	211.6
February	1,07.1	266.2	119.2	147.0	800.9	44.8	45.5	58.3	56.2	167.3	42.1	172.0	214.7
March	1,074.3	265.5	119.4	146.1	808.8	45.4	48.6	58.6	55.3	169.9	42.4	173.6	215.0
April	1,096.7	271.6	118.8	152.8	825.1	46.2	53.6	59.7	55.5	174.4	42.9	177.9	214.9
May	1,104.1	274.8	121.1	153.7	829.3	46.9	56.4	60.7	55.4	176.6	43.3	178.3	211.7
June	1,110.1	276.5	122.1	154.4	833.6	48.0	57.0	61.8	55.8	177.9	44.0	178.5	210.6
July	1,110.9	276.5	121.7	154.8	834.4	47.6	59.9	62.0	55.5	178.6	43.8	178.3	208.7
August	1,115.1	278.7	122.4	156.3	836.4	47.9	60.5	62.3	55.2	180.1	44.0	178.4	208.0
September	1,124.6	281.7	122.5	159.2	842.9	48.4	59.5	62.4	54.9	181.7	43.8	179.9	212.3
October	1,115.4	271.8	122.0	149.8	843.6	47.5	56.4	61.7	55.6	180.7	44.1	182.1	215.5
November	1,126.5	277.2	121.9	155.3	849.3	47.2	56.1	62.1	58.2	183.2	44.0	181.1	217.4
December	1,123.6	272.3	124.6	147.7	851.3	47.2	52.7	62.4	62.8	187.5	44.7	179.0	215.0
Annual Averages	1,103.1	273.3	121.3	152.0	829.8	46.8	54.2	60.9	56.9	177.2	43.4	177.4	213.0
1975													
January	1,039.2	268.6	115.5	153.1	770.6	44.3	42.7	59.4	57.6	161.3	40.3	161.7	203.3
February	1,025.2	258.5	114.1	144.4	766.7	44.2	41.7	59.2	53.1	158.8	40.2	162.6	206.9
March	1,021.4	252.4	111.0	141.4	769.0	44.8	41.9	58.3	52.3	159.8	40.3	164.0	207.6
April	1,038.7	251.5	111.3	140.2	787.2	46.5	47.4	59.8	52.9	164.4	40.9	166.8	208.5
May	1,051.4	254.8	112.7	142.1	796.6	47.5	49.6	60.4	53.3	167.1	41.4	168.7	208.6
June	1,058.4	254.6	114.3	140.3	803.8	48.1	53.0	60.9	54.0	168.0	42.0	169.2	208.6
July	1,057.2	255.2	113.9	141.3	802.0	46.7	54.8	61.3	54.2	168.8	42.1	169.1	205.0
August	1,065.6	259.8	116.8	143.0	805.8	47.5	55.8	61.1	54.5	170.5	42.2	170.3	203.9
September	1,072.1	260.6	116.7	143.9	811.5	47.4	55.9	61.0	54.3	171.7	41.9	170.7	208.6
October	1,077.8	262.6	117.7	144.9	815.2	47.2	55.1	60.0	54.7	171.0	41.6	172.9	212.7
November	1,087.3	268.4	119.0	149.4	818.9	47.1	53.7	60.1	58.2	172.8	41.7	172.2	213.1
December	1,096.6	269.8	121.2	148.6	826.8	47.5	52.5	60.4	63.3	178.1	42.1	170.6	212.3
Annual Averages	1,057.6	259.8	115.4	144.4	797.8	46.6	50.3	60.2	55.2	167.7	41.4	168.2	208.3

(Numbers in thousands)

SOURCE: Kentucky Department for Employment Services, Research and Statistics Branch, CES Unit

Employees in Manufacturing Industries
1984 and 1983

1984	Manufacturing	Food and Kindred Products	Tobacco Manufacturers	Textile and Apparel	Paper and Publishing	Chemicals	Other Nondurable Goods (Nec)	Primary & Fabricated Metals	Machinery (except electrical)	Electric & Electronic Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Durable Goods (Nec)
January	251.0	19.7	10.8	30.7	22.3	13.2	17.8	32.3	32.6	29.7	14.2	27.7
February	251.2	19.1	10.1	30.8	22.4	13.2	18.0	32.5	32.7	29.9	14.5	28.0
March	253.9	19.6	9.5	31.7	22.3	13.3	18.1	32.9	33.0	30.5	14.8	28.2
April	256.4	19.2	9.0	32.3	22.4	13.4	18.2	33.4	33.8	30.3	15.1	29.3
May	258.1	19.2	8.4	32.7	22.9	13.4	18.2	33.6	34.0	30.7	15.2	29.8
June	260.5	19.1	8.2	33.1	23.1	13.5	18.6	33.9	34.5	30.7	15.5	30.3
July	261.6	19.3	7.9	33.1	23.2	13.6	18.6	33.8	34.7	31.2	15.4	30.8
August	258.7	18.9	7.9	33.2	22.7	13.5	18.5	33.7	34.6	31.0	13.8	30.9
September	259.9	19.3	8.1	32.4	22.8	13.5	18.6	33.2	34.8	30.9	15.3	31.0
October	260.0	19.0	8.0	32.5	22.9	13.4	18.7	33.2	35.0	30.9	15.6	30.8
November	259.1	19.4	8.0	32.7	23.1	13.4	18.7	32.9	35.3	29.4	15.5	30.7
December	260.6	19.3	9.7	32.9	23.1	13.3	18.6	32.7	35.3	29.3	15.6	30.8
Annual Average	257.8	19.3	8.8	32.3	22.8	13.4	18.4	33.2	34.2	30.4	15.1	29.9
1983												
January	235.1	20.4	11.6	31.3	21.0	13.2	16.8	29.5	30.0	27.5	9.1	24.7
February	233.0	20.1	10.5	30.8	21.0	13.2	16.2	29.5	29.9	27.4	9.5	24.9
March	237.0	20.4	9.7	31.3	21.1	13.3	16.5	29.8	29.3	27.7	12.2	25.7
April	240.0	20.2	9.4	32.0	21.4	13.3	17.1	30.2	29.5	28.0	12.1	26.8
May	242.2	20.1	8.9	32.5	21.6	13.3	17.2	30.6	30.2	28.3	12.1	27.4
June	244.2	20.0	8.7	33.0	21.8	13.5	17.7	30.4	30.1	28.6	12.4	28.0
July	242.2	20.0	8.1	32.6	21.7	13.1	17.5	30.1	29.9	28.4	12.7	28.1
August	243.8	19.7	7.9	32.9	22.0	13.1	17.7	30.5	30.4	28.0	12.8	28.8
September	248.0	20.4	7.8	32.8	22.3	13.1	17.8	31.3	31.3	29.0	13.0	29.2
October	246.8	20.1	7.9	32.3	22.1	13.0	17.8	31.5	30.9	28.7	13.4	29.1
November	247.5	20.0	7.9	31.9	22.1	13.0	17.9	31.7	31.7	28.6	13.6	29.1
December	250.4	20.1	10.5	30.3	22.2	13.3	17.9	32.1	32.0	29.2	13.8	29.0
Annual Average	242.5	20.1	9.1	31.9	21.7	13.2	17.4	30.6	30.4	28.3	12.2	27.6

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Manufacturing Industries
1982 and 1981

1982	Manufacturing	Food and Kindred Products	Tobacco Manufacturers	Textile and Apparel	Paper and Publishing	Chemicals	Other Nondurable Goods (Nec)	Primary & Fabricated Metals	Machinery (except electrical)	Electric & Electronic Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Durable Goods (Nec)
January	256.8	20.8	12.6	31.4	21.7	14.6	17.2	33.5	35.9	30.1	13.0	26.0
February	254.8	20.8	11.3	31.3	21.7	14.4	16.9	33.3	34.6	31.4	13.4	25.7
March	251.0	20.8	10.2	31.3	21.5	14.4	16.5	33.0	35.6	28.3	13.3	26.1
April	247.5	20.6	9.6	31.3	21.5	14.5	16.7	32.9	34.2	28.7	10.2	27.3
May	250.8	20.6	9.0	31.5	21.6	14.4	17.1	32.4	34.7	28.9	13.1	27.5
June	247.6	20.8	9.0	32.4	21.5	14.2	17.4	32.0	34.3	28.8	9.8	27.4
July	243.0	20.7	8.8	32.2	21.5	14.3	17.4	31.1	33.9	27.1	9.6	26.4
August	242.5	20.6	8.0	32.4	21.3	14.0	17.4	30.9	33.3	27.2	10.9	26.5
September	239.7	21.1	7.9	32.0	21.3	14.0	17.6	31.2	31.9	27.4	9.6	25.7
October	236.5	21.4	8.1	32.2	21.0	13.8	17.1	31.0	30.6	26.6	9.4	25.3
November	233.7	21.4	8.5	32.0	20.7	13.5	17.0	29.8	29.8	26.7	8.4	25.9
December	233.7	21.4	12.1	32.2	20.7	13.5	17.1	29.4	28.9	23.1	10.0	25.3
Annual Average	244.8	20.9	9.6	31.8	21.3	14.1	17.1	31.6	33.1	27.9	10.9	26.5
1981												
January	271.6	20.9	13.0	31.9	21.8	15.2	17.8	35.6	39.4	34.4	12.7	28.9
February	271.9	21.0	12.1	31.8	21.7	15.2	17.9	35.8	39.4	35.5	12.8	28.7
March	271.2	21.0	11.4	32.4	21.7	15.3	17.4	36.1	39.1	35.5	12.5	28.8
April	274.1	20.6	10.2	32.6	21.8	15.6	18.3	36.5	39.1	36.5	13.0	29.9
May	276.1	20.7	9.8	33.3	22.0	15.5	18.7	37.0	39.2	35.8	13.6	30.5
June	277.8	21.1	9.8	33.8	22.1	15.7	19.1	37.2	39.1	35.6	13.7	30.6
July	270.7	20.9	9.7	33.4	21.8	15.4	18.8	36.8	38.4	35.3	9.8	30.4
August	269.7	21.0	10.2	32.9	21.9	15.2	18.7	36.9	38.4	30.7	13.0	30.8
September	275.6	21.6	10.2	33.5	21.9	15.2	18.6	37.0	38.5	35.2	13.2	30.7
October	273.1	21.7	10.1	33.1	22.3	15.3	18.5	36.2	38.4	34.3	13.3	29.9
November	260.3	21.6	9.9	32.5	22.1	15.2	18.3	35.5	38.0	27.2	10.9	29.1
December	253.8	21.4	12.7	32.7	22.1	15.1	17.9	35.1	37.5	21.4	9.3	28.6
Annual Average	270.2	21.1	10.7	32.9	21.9	15.3	18.3	36.3	38.7	33.1	12.3	29.6

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Manufacturing Industries
1980 and 1979

1980	Manufacturing	Food and Kindred Products	Tobacco Manufacturers	Textile and Apparel	Paper and Publishing	Chemicals	Other Nondurable Goods (Nec)	Primary & Fabricated Metals	Machinery (except electrical)	Electric & Electronic Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Durable Goods (Nec)
January	290.4	21.9	12.8	35.0	22.1	16.3	17.8	39.5	38.6	39.4	14.4	32.6
February	282.5	21.4	11.5	35.3	22.0	16.3	16.7	39.1	38.5	38.8	11.2	31.7
March	285.8	21.8	10.8	35.0	21.9	16.2	16.7	38.6	38.6	38.7	15.2	32.3
April	281.6	22.0	9.7	34.3	21.9	16.0	17.0	38.8	38.5	37.9	12.9	32.6
May	281.7	22.0	9.6	34.2	21.7	16.1	17.3	38.1	41.0	36.7	12.5	32.5
June	273.4	22.2	9.6	34.2	21.6	16.1	17.2	37.7	40.1	34.1	8.8	31.8
July	266.0	21.4	9.6	33.2	21.6	15.6	17.7	35.2	39.3	34.1	8.0	30.3
August	267.5	22.0	9.7	34.0	21.8	15.4	18.0	34.6	38.2	31.3	11.6	30.9
September	268.0	22.0	9.7	32.3	21.9	15.4	18.2	35.5	38.4	32.3	11.6	30.7
October	270.2	22.2	9.8	31.6	21.8	15.3	18.3	36.0	39.1	33.0	11.6	31.2
November	271.8	22.1	9.8	32.5	21.6	15.3	18.4	36.5	39.1	33.8	11.9	30.8
December	274.9	21.9	13.4	32.8	21.8	15.3	18.5	36.2	39.6	34.5	10.4	30.5
Annual Average	276.2	21.9	10.5	33.8	21.8	15.7	17.7	37.2	39.1	35.4	11.7	31.4
1979												
January	298.1	21.8	14.7	33.1	21.3	16.4	18.9	41.0	40.3	40.0	17.4	33.2
February	297.9	21.6	13.7	33.6	21.4	16.4	18.8	40.9	40.4	40.4	17.1	33.6
March	296.6	21.8	13.7	33.6	21.4	16.6	18.6	41.0	40.9	40.1	14.7	34.2
April	300.2	21.9	11.3	34.7	21.4	16.7	18.6	41.2	41.4	39.9	17.4	35.7
May	301.0	21.9	10.8	34.6	21.5	16.9	18.8	41.1	41.7	40.1	17.3	36.3
June	301.0	22.4	10.6	35.4	21.9	17.0	19.2	40.4	42.1	40.0	15.1	36.9
July	296.0	21.9	10.6	34.3	21.7	16.0	19.4	39.8	42.5	39.4	15.1	35.3
August	294.8	22.2	10.9	35.1	21.9	15.4	19.1	40.1	40.9	38.4	15.3	35.5
September	298.0	22.4	10.6	34.1	22.2	16.1	19.2	39.3	41.3	39.8	16.1	36.9
October	294.1	22.4	10.1	34.4	22.4	16.1	18.6	39.8	40.6	39.8	14.6	35.3
November	292.6	22.5	10.1	35.1	22.4	16.3	18.4	39.2	38.6	39.0	15.8	35.2
December	295.6	22.5	13.3	35.1	22.2	16.3	18.2	39.2	38.8	39.7	15.7	34.6
Annual Average	297.2	22.1	11.7	34.4	21.8	16.4	18.8	40.4	40.8	39.7	16.0	35.1

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Manufacturing Industries
1978 and 1977

1978	Manufacturing	Food and Kindred Products	Tobacco Manufacturers	Textile and Apparel	Paper and Publishing	Chemicals	Other Nondurable Goods (Nec)	Primary & Fabricated Metals	Machinery (except electrical)	Electric & Electronic Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Durable Goods (Nec)
January	282.7	21.7	14.7	34.2	20.2	16.0	17.2	39.7	37.4	39.2	12.6	29.8
February	286.9	21.7	14.6	34.8	20.4	16.0	17.5	39.2	37.5	39.9	15.6	29.7
March	287.4	21.7	13.0	33.9	20.5	16.1	17.9	39.6	37.5	40.2	15.7	31.3
April	292.0	21.9	11.4	34.3	20.8	16.4	17.9	40.0	38.5	40.6	16.3	33.9
May	288.5	21.3	10.8	34.9	20.8	16.4	18.2	40.2	35.8	39.8	16.2	34.1
June	291.8	22.4	10.7	35.2	20.9	16.5	18.8	40.7	36.9	39.8	14.8	35.1
July	288.0	22.1	10.7	34.1	20.9	16.3	18.6	39.8	37.6	39.3	14.7	33.9
August	296.0	22.9	10.9	35.3	21.0	16.3	19.1	40.1	38.8	39.6	16.7	35.3
September	297.9	22.8	11.3	35.4	21.2	16.1	19.2	40.2	39.7	38.9	17.7	35.4
October	296.0	23.0	11.5	34.3	20.9	16.4	18.9	39.9	40.0	38.6	17.3	35.2
November	298.7	23.0	11.7	34.6	21.3	16.4	19.2	40.5	40.2	38.8	17.3	35.7
December	301.5	22.6	14.3	34.2	21.2	16.4	19.4	40.8	40.5	39.4	17.4	35.3
Annual Average	292.2	22.3	12.1	34.6	20.9	16.3	18.4	40.0	38.4	39.5	16.0	33.7
1977												
January	275.3	22.9	14.9	34.1	19.7	15.7	15.5	37.8	35.4	36.0	13.6	29.7
February	277.3	23.2	13.8	35.2	19.8	15.5	15.8	37.9	35.7	36.4	13.5	30.4
March	276.0	23.0	10.4	35.0	19.5	15.6	16.0	38.4	36.0	36.5	13.7	31.9
April	284.1	23.3	13.0	36.0	19.4	16.0	16.1	38.9	36.3	38.1	13.8	33.2
May	285.8	23.3	12.0	36.3	19.3	16.3	16.2	39.6	36.3	38.8	14.1	33.6
June	289.8	23.5	11.4	36.8	20.0	16.4	16.6	40.2	36.7	39.6	14.4	34.2
July	287.2	23.3	11.6	36.1	19.9	16.4	16.7	39.2	36.9	39.7	14.7	32.7
August	285.7	23.8	11.7	36.0	19.9	16.3	17.2	39.4	36.6	39.5	11.7	33.6
September	289.5	23.2	11.6	35.9	20.3	16.3	17.3	39.6	36.6	39.7	15.0	34.0
October	288.8	23.3	11.7	35.3	20.1	16.0	17.4	39.7	37.0	39.6	15.5	33.2
November	289.6	23.0	11.6	35.7	20.2	16.1	17.5	40.0	37.6	39.6	16.1	32.2
December	289.1	22.5	13.4	35.2	20.2	16.1	17.6	40.3	37.1	39.5	16.0	31.2
Annual Average	284.9	23.2	12.2	35.7	19.9	16.1	16.6	39.2	36.5	38.6	14.3	32.6

(Numbers in thousands)

Employees in Manufacturing Industries
1976 and 1975

1976	Manufacturing	Food and Kindred Products	Tobacco Manufacturers	Textile and Apparel	Paper and Publishing	Chemicals	Other Nondurable Goods (Nec)	Primary & Fabricated Metals	Machinery (except electrical)	Electric & Electronic Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Durable Goods (Nec)
January	266.3	22.4	15.1	33.5	19.0	15.0	14.9	34.7	35.1	34.8	12.3	29.5
February	266.2	21.9	14.4	33.9	18.6	15.2	15.2	35.2	35.1	34.4	12.4	29.9
March	265.5	22.4	13.3	34.0	19.0	15.4	15.3	35.4	35.4	34.8	9.6	30.9
April	271.6	22.2	12.6	34.3	18.9	15.5	15.3	36.2	36.3	35.3	12.9	32.1
May	274.8	22.4	12.5	35.4	19.4	15.6	15.8	37.0	35.3	35.5	13.3	32.6
June	276.5	22.7	12.1	35.8	19.4	15.8	16.3	37.2	35.4	35.8	13.5	32.5
July	276.5	22.4	12.2	35.7	19.5	15.6	16.3	37.0	35.3	36.2	13.5	32.6
August	278.7	23.1	12.4	35.5	19.6	15.8	16.0	37.0	36.0	36.3	13.8	33.2
September	281.7	22.9	12.4	35.8	19.8	15.6	16.0	38.1	36.6	37.4	13.8	33.3
October	271.8	23.0	12.5	35.1	19.9	15.7	15.8	37.7	34.5	36.3	8.3	33.0
November	277.2	23.1	12.5	35.2	19.9	15.7	15.5	38.0	34.7	36.4	13.5	32.7
December	272.3	23.3	15.4	35.0	19.8	15.7	15.4	37.3	35.0	30.0	13.5	31.8
Annual Average	273.3	22.7	13.1	34.9	19.4	15.5	15.7	36.8	35.4	35.2	12.5	32.1
1975												
January	268.6	21.4	15.0	32.2	18.0	13.4	15.5	36.7	35.8	38.2	13.5	28.9
February	258.5	21.3	14.3	32.1	18.1	13.3	15.0	34.2	35.6	34.3	12.5	27.8
March	252.4	20.9	13.3	31.1	18.2	13.2	14.3	33.7	35.4	32.6	12.5	27.2
April	251.5	21.4	12.4	31.4	18.1	13.4	14.6	33.0	35.2	31.7	12.3	28.0
May	254.8	21.6	11.9	32.7	18.2	13.4	14.9	34.2	34.5	32.5	12.3	28.6
June	254.6	22.2	11.9	33.0	18.5	13.6	15.1	34.7	34.1	33.1	9.2	29.2
July	255.2	22.5	11.7	32.7	18.4	13.3	15.3	34.5	33.6	32.5	12.3	28.4
August	259.8	22.9	12.0	33.3	19.1	13.9	15.6	34.0	33.2	33.9	12.3	29.6
September	260.6	22.9	12.1	33.4	19.2	14.1	15.0	33.6	33.3	34.5	12.3	30.2
October	262.6	23.3	12.0	33.4	19.3	14.6	15.1	33.8	33.7	37.3	9.3	30.8
November	268.4	23.3	12.7	33.9	19.2	14.8	15.1	34.8	34.2	37.3	12.4	30.7
December	269.8	23.0	14.5	34.5	19.5	14.9	14.8	34.7	34.2	37.1	12.5	30.1
Annual Average	259.8	22.2	12.8	32.9	18.7	13.8	15.0	34.3	34.4	34.6	12.0	29.1

(Numbers in thousands)

SOURCE: Kentucky Department for Employment Services, Research and Statistics Branch, CES Unit

RATIO OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL POPULATION

AREA	PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL POPULATION	RATIO
KENTUCKY	1,027,601	3,660,777	.2807
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	99,219	385,285	.2575
TRI-ADD PIC	167,368	633,755	.2641
JEFFERSON COUNTY	242,388	685,004	.3538
NORTH CENTRAL KY	34,828	119,391	.2917
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	105,018	313,550	.3349
TENCO	52,719	198,401	.2657
EKCEP	100,937	520,711	.1938
CUMBERLANDS	59,531	257,400	.2313
BLUEGRASS	165,593	547,280	.3026

RATIO OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

AREA	CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT	RATIO
KENTUCKY	237,504	1,027,601	.2311
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	24,675	99,219	.2487
TRI-ADD PIC	42,334	167,368	.2529
JEFFERSON COUNTY	42,492	242,388	.1753
NORTH CENTRAL KY	7,075	34,828	.2031
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	16,794	105,018	.1599
TENCO	10,686	52,719	.2027
EKCEP	26,477	100,937	.2623
CUMBERLANDS	13,027	59,531	.2188
BLUEGRASS	53,944	165,593	.3258

Source: Report 3, Table 11, includes both nonagricultural and agricultural workers

HOURS AND EARNINGS

There are two sources of the hours and earning data included in this report. The first source is a table of average weekly wages of covered workers by industrial division. Data were not disclosed if an industry consisted of fewer than three reporting units. If there were three or more reporting units, data were also withheld for an industry level in which one unit accounts for 80 percent or more of a particular cell.

The annual weekly wage data is calculated by dividing the total amount of wages paid in a year's time by the average number of monthly workers in a division. This represented the annual wage paid to each worker covered by Unemployment Insurance. To obtain the average weekly wage, the annual wage is divided by 52 weeks.

Statewide, the average weekly wage of all industries was $304.80. The highest paying industry in 1983 was mining and quarrying, which paid $524.16 per week. A large proportion of this higher wage derived from wages paid to coal miners throughout the state. This is more evident when studying individual coal counties in a region. The wholesale and retail trade industries paid the lowest weekly wage in 1983 at $214.13. The low wage in these industries can be traced in part to the seasonal variability of individual industries such as tobacco warehouses, restaurants, and department stores.

The second source of data is the CES employment, hours and earnings monthly survey. Data for this survey is collected from a cross-sample of employers throughout the state based on size. The data is provided voluntarily. The CES collects only data from manufacturing establishments based upon measurement criteria and are disaggregated down to the nondurable goods and durable goods levels and divisions within these two categories where appropriate. The tables included here provide hours and earnings monthly data at the manufacturing, nondurable goods, and durable goods levels for the time period beginning January 1975 through December 1984. Annual averages are also included.

The methodology of use by the CES unit is based upon national statistical standards. An industry cell is tested to determine if the publication of information would violate any confidentiality. If a determination is made that no confidentiality matter is violated, and publication of an industry cell's hours and earning data is practical and feasible, then that data is published. There is a step by step procedure used to calculate monthly and yearly data. Procedures are also made available for the handling of atypical conditions, such as layoffs, plant expansions, weather, or seasonality.

The hours and earnings data in these tables are collected only on production workers and nonsupervisory employees. There are some evident trends that had occurred over the ten year period from 1975 through 1984. The manufacturing data has been heavily dominated by economic activities in the durable goods industries. Approximately two-thirds of all production workers are usually employed in durable goods industry. The wage gap between production workers in nondurable goods industries has almost doubled from 1975 to 1984. In 1975, based on average weekly wage, durable goods workers earned 12.98 percent higher wages than nondurable goods workers.

By 1984, the wage gap had widened to 25.18 percent. There are usually some fluctuations in the average weekly hours between the two classes of production workers, however, the differences in average hourly earnings have widened over the years from approximately fifty cents to one dollar fifty cents.

Average weekly earnings in Kentucky for production workers in the manufacturing industries have tended to increase at a rate faster than the Consumer Price Index. An exception was the period from 1979 through 1982 when the advance in weekly earnings fell behind the national change. Durable goods industries have made a comeback since 1982, but the nondurable goods industries recovery has been much slower.

In 1984, a production worker in a manufacturing industry earned an average weekly wage of $363.78 by working 39.2 hours per week at an average hourly wage of $9.28. Durable goods workers earned $400.99 per week as compared to $320.34 for nondurable. The weekly average earning increased 8.25 percent for durable goods over 1983 wage levels, while nondurable goods was up only 2.40 percent. The change in the Consumer Price Index from 1983 to 1984 was 4.26 percent.

Average Weekly Wages of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law by Industry Division, 1975 - 1983

Year	All Industries	Mining & Quarrying	Contract Construction	Manu-facturing	Trans. Comm., & Utilities	Wholesale, Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	State/Local Government
1983	$304.80	$524.16	$347.36	$389.84	$401.54	$214.13	$310.76	$248.15	$294.14
1982	294.87	507.05	355.84	366.91	385.69	209.65	293.10	236.30	274.84
1981	277.60	482.52	338.11	344.59	364.99	200.87	270.49	215.87	248.14
1980	254.33	445.17	314.13	313.13	333.17	185.99	246.78	195.08	227.12
1979	233.26	406.26	282.15	284.92	300.44	171.85	221.52	190.64	
1978	216.99	358.40	256.83	260.52	280.24	158.76	204.54	167.49	
1977	200.90	329.53	232.71	238.55	260.29	147.21	189.12	156.22	
1976	187.02	309.34	223.69	218.50	240.63	140.42	178.77	145.43	
1975	173.33	288.45	211.58	200.09	214.25	132.96	165.98	134.24	

SOURCE: Department for Employment Services, Research and Statistics Branch

Manufacturing - Hours & Earnings
Monthly Data and Annual Averages
1975 through 1984

Average Weekly Earnings	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1984	$385.55	$357.24	$358.16	$361.68	$361.38	$366.42	$356.19	$355.12	$364.26	$372.72	$376.67	$379.61	$363.78
1983	334.23	331.43	333.98	337.65	338.91	340.95	343.59	340.76	351.04	353.73	362.74	366.28	344.57
1982	307.84	320.19	318.59	313.66	318.52	325.65	317.75	321.86	329.26	324.86	331.63	337.64	321.79
1981	303.20	301.84	308.00	307.71	310.80	314.81	310.47	306.12	313.95	314.70	303.16	308.41	308.90
1980	272.92	270.44	275.87	279.75	278.40	281.35	274.53	288.28	293.25	304.07	310.31	313.24	285.53
1979	256.24	259.25	260.57	253.93	269.17	268.25	263.64	267.54	273.44	275.42	274.72	280.19	266.74
1978	217.54	241.80	245.01	242.70	248.40	247.16	242.42	245.39	253.29	257.20	261.70	270.35	247.90
1977	197.06	215.75	216.11	217.78	223.04	227.45	222.87	227.76	235.93	235.38	236.37	244.58	224.75
1976	195.62	196.02	196.12	195.58	201.50	204.00	202.41	202.02	210.11	203.71	214.67	213.86	202.91
1975	176.02	177.55	177.46	178.78	179.07	181.89	180.40	186.24	190.51	190.61	194.13	198.40	184.60
Average Weekly Hours													
1984	39.1	39.0	39.1	39.1	38.9	39.4	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	40.2	40.6	39.2
1983	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.9	39.2
1982	37.0	38.3	38.2	37.7	38.1	39.0	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.4	39.2	40.1	38.4
1981	40.0	39.2	40.0	39.5	40.0	39.9	39.4	38.7	39.0	38.9	37.8	38.6	39.3
1980	39.1	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.7	37.3	38.8	39.1	39.8	40.3	41.0	38.9
1979	39.3	39.4	39.6	37.9	39.7	39.8	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.8	39.7	40.2	39.4
1978	36.5	40.1	40.1	39.4	40.0	39.8	39.1	39.2	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.9	39.6
1977	35.7	39.3	39.8	39.1	39.9	40.4	39.1	40.1	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.9	39.5
1976	39.6	39.6	39.7	38.2	39.9	40.0	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.1	40.2	39.9	39.4
1975	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.7	37.9	38.8	39.2	39.3	39.7	40.0	38.7
Average Hourly Earnings													
1984	$9.17	$9.16	$9.16	$9.25	$9.29	$9.30	$9.30	$9.20	$9.34	$9.46	$9.37	$9.35	$9.28
1983	8.57	8.52	8.63	8.68	8.69	8.72	8.81	8.76	8.82	8.91	9.16	9.18	8.79
1982	8.32	8.36	8.34	8.32	8.36	8.35	8.34	8.36	8.53	8.46	8.46	8.42	8.38
1981	7.58	7.70	7.70	7.79	7.77	7.89	7.88	7.91	8.05	8.09	8.02	7.99	7.86
1980	6.98	6.97	7.11	7.21	7.25	7.27	7.36	7.43	7.50	7.64	7.70	7.64	7.34
1979	6.52	6.58	6.58	6.70	6.78	6.74	6.76	6.86	6.94	6.92	6.92	6.97	6.77
1978	5.96	6.03	6.11	6.16	6.21	6.21	6.20	6.26	6.38	6.43	6.51	6.61	6.26
1977	5.52	5.49	5.43	5.57	5.59	5.68	5.70	5.68	5.84	5.87	5.88	5.98	5.69
1976	4.94	4.95	4.94	5.12	5.05	5.10	5.19	5.18	5.36	5.21	5.34	5.36	5.15
1975	4.62	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.70	4.70	4.76	4.80	4.86	4.85	4.89	4.96	4.77

Source: BLS 790 Program - Employment, Hours and Earnings

Nondurable Goods - Hours & Earnings
Monthly Data and Annual Averages
1975 through 1984

Average Weekly Earnings	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1984	$314.87	$312.00	$313.43	$315.55	$315.38	$321.64	$305.17	$317.72	$322.53	$334.95	$333.45	$336.36	$320.34
1983	301.85	303.34	303.81	310.08	313.62	315.21	307.97	314.70	319.20	320.35	322.10	327.60	312.82
1982	280.50	284.93	289.52	288.04	287.62	295.18	288.00	293.61	307.68	300.99	303.91	306.06	294.06
1981	267.24	265.48	269.21	269.81	272.25	278.48	277.22	276.75	281.64	277.36	282.30	277.09	274.48
1980	242.44	240.15	246.53	252.12	258.57	255.53	257.18	261.23	265.30	276.41	279.00	277.95	258.80
1979	228.84	230.20	233.78	236.00	248.43	243.04	238.01	239.90	244.72	246.91	250.49	251.22	241.40
1978	196.97	224.85	229.51	232.80	229.46	230.86	228.48	230.51	235.85	238.23	244.77	246.02	230.78
1977	183.89	200.45	198.12	202.77	205.21	208.12	208.30	211.68	216.61	216.84	221.99	219.40	207.52
1976	183.53	179.64	183.06	185.44	187.59	187.40	183.60	187.50	197.10	195.16	198.29	197.79	188.96
1975	161.39	164.75	167.90	167.70	166.93	172.04	168.02	175.11	176.61	179.86	181.76	181.24	171.71
Average Weekly Hours													
1984	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.7	37.5	38.2	36.2	37.6	37.9	38.5	39.0	39.9	38.0
1983	39.1	39.6	38.9	39.5	39.8	39.9	38.4	38.9	40.0	39.5	38.3	39.0	39.2
1982	37.5	38.4	38.5	38.0	38.4	39.2	38.4	39.2	39.7	39.5	40.2	40.7	39.0
1981	39.3	38.7	39.3	38.6	39.4	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.5	38.9	39.1	38.7	39.1
1980	38.3	37.7	38.4	38.2	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.6	39.8	40.4	38.8
1979	37.7	37.8	38.2	37.7	39.0	38.7	37.9	38.2	38.6	38.7	39.2	39.5	38.5
1978	34.8	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.5	38.8	38.4	38.1	38.6	38.8	39.1	39.3	38.4
1977	35.5	38.4	39.0	37.9	38.5	38.9	38.0	39.2	39.1	39.0	39.5	38.9	38.5
1976	39.3	38.8	39.2	38.0	39.0	38.8	37.7	38.5	38.8	38.8	39.5	39.4	38.8
1975	37.1	37.7	37.9	38.2	38.2	39.1	38.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.6	39.4	38.5
Average Hourly Earnings													
1984	$8.33	$8.32	$8.27	$8.37	$8.41	$8.42	$8.43	$8.45	$8.51	$8.70	$8.55	$8.43	$8.43
1983	7.72	7.66	7.81	7.85	7.88	7.90	8.02	8.09	7.98	8.11	8.41	8.40	7.98
1982	7.48	7.42	7.52	7.58	7.49	7.53	7.50	7.49	7.75	7.62	7.56	7.52	7.54
1981	6.80	6.86	6.85	6.99	6.91	7.05	7.09	7.06	7.13	7.13	7.22	7.16	7.02
1980	6.33	6.37	6.42	6.60	6.63	6.62	6.68	6.75	6.82	6.98	7.01	6.88	6.67
1979	6.07	6.09	6.12	6.26	6.37	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.34	6.38	6.39	6.36	6.27
1978	5.66	5.81	5.90	6.00	5.96	5.95	5.95	6.05	6.11	6.14	6.26	6.26	6.01
1977	5.18	5.22	5.08	5.35	5.33	5.35	5.35	5.40	5.54	5.56	5.62	5.64	5.35
1976	4.67	4.63	4.67	4.88	4.81	4.83	4.87	4.87	5.08	5.03	5.02	5.02	4.87
1975	4.35	4.37	4.43	4.39	4.37	4.40	4.41	4.49	4.54	4.60	4.59	4.60	4.46

Source: BLS 790 Program - Employment, Hours and Earnings

Durable Goods - Hours & Earnings
Monthly Data & Annual Averages
1975 through 1984

Average Weekly Earnings	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1984	$396.55	$397.13	$395.79	$399.59	$400.20	$404.60	$399.40	$387.10	$398.60	$403.81	$414.65	$417.96	$400.99
1983	361.62	355.42	358.66	361.13	359.25	360.96	371.15	361.77	376.36	380.25	394.23	397.64	370.44
1982	330.13	347.47	342.38	334.36	342.85	351.01	344.51	345.11	348.35	345.58	355.81	366.96	345.65
1981	330.89	330.70	337.37	336.88	339.36	343.36	336.20	329.76	339.40	342.60	321.63	337.26	335.69
1980	295.77	293.44	298.70	301.40	292.97	301.47	288.65	310.42	316.37	327.22	334.54	341.96	308.51
1979	277.30	280.95	280.14	267.14	284.62	288.16	283.38	288.68	296.00	297.19	293.93	303.96	286.31
1978	234.22	255.02	256.66	250.57	259.84	259.20	253.29	256.40	266.09	270.10	272.80	288.81	260.18
1977	208.80	229.54	229.14	230.17	236.40	243.95	238.80	240.72	251.30	249.90	248.06	265.20	239.76
1976	205.77	208.92	207.32	203.76	213.27	217.18	216.80	213.55	220.41	211.58	228.48	228.26	214.80
1975	186.72	188.27	185.55	187.07	188.98	190.19	190.89	195.44	201.85	199.36	203.78	212.10	194.00
Average Weekly Hours													
1984	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.2	40.1	40.5	40.1	39.5	39.9	40.1	41.3	41.3	40.3
1983	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.3	38.4	39.4	38.9	39.7	39.9	40.6	40.7	39.2
1982	36.6	38.1	38.0	37.4	37.8	38.7	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	38.3	39.5	37.9
1981	40.5	39.7	40.5	40.2	40.4	40.3	39.6	38.3	38.7	38.8	36.8	38.5	39.4
1980	39.7	39.6	39.2	39.3	37.9	38.7	36.4	38.9	39.3	40.1	40.6	41.5	39.3
1979	40.6	40.6	40.6	38.0	40.2	40.7	39.8	39.6	40.0	40.6	40.1	40.8	40.1
1978	37.9	41.2	41.0	39.9	40.6	40.5	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.9	42.1	40.4
1977	36.0	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.9	41.7	40.0	40.8	41.4	40.9	40.8	42.5	40.5
1976	39.8	40.1	40.1	38.3	40.7	40.9	40.0	39.4	39.5	39.4	40.8	40.4	40.0
1975	38.9	38.5	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.5	37.8	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.8	40.4	38.8
Average Hourly Earnings													
1984	$9.84	$9.83	$9.87	$9.94	$9.98	$9.99	$9.96	$9.80	$9.99	$10.07	$10.04	$10.12	$9.95
1983	9.32	9.28	9.34	9.38	9.38	9.40	9.42	9.30	9.48	9.53	9.71	9.77	9.45
1982	9.02	9.12	9.01	8.94	9.07	9.07	9.09	9.13	9.24	9.24	9.29	9.29	9.12
1981	8.17	8.33	8.33	8.38	8.40	8.52	8.49	8.61	8.77	8.83	8.74	8.76	8.52
1980	7.45	7.41	7.62	7.66	7.73	7.79	7.93	7.98	8.05	8.16	8.24	8.24	7.85
1979	6.83	6.92	6.90	7.03	7.08	7.08	7.12	7.29	7.40	7.32	7.33	7.45	7.14
1978	6.18	6.19	6.26	6.28	6.40	6.40	6.38	6.41	6.57	6.62	6.67	6.86	6.44
1977	5.80	5.71	5.70	5.74	5.78	5.85	5.97	5.90	6.07	6.11	6.08	6.24	5.92
1976	5.17	5.21	5.17	5.32	5.24	5.31	5.42	5.42	5.58	5.37	5.60	5.65	5.37
1975	4.80	4.89	4.87	4.91	4.96	4.94	5.05	5.05	5.11	5.06	5.12	5.25	5.00

Source: BLS 790 Program - Employment, Hours and Earnings

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(All Urban Consumers)
(1967 = 100.0)

Month	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
January	102.0	106.7	113.3	119.2	123.2	127.7	139.7	156.1
February	102.3	107.1	113.9	119.4	123.8	128.6	141.5	157.2
March	102.8	108.0	114.5	119.8	124.0	129.8	143.1	157.8
April	103.1	108.7	115.2	120.2	124.3	130.7	143.9	158.6
May	103.4	109.0	115.7	120.8	124.7	131.5	145.5	159.3
June	104.0	109.7	116.3	121.5	125.0	132.4	146.9	160.6
July	104.5	110.2	116.7	121.8	125.5	132.7	148.0	162.3
August	104.8	110.7	116.9	122.1	125.7	135.1	149.9	162.8
September	105.1	111.2	117.5	122.2	126.2	135.5	151.7	163.6
October	105.7	111.6	118.1	122.4	126.6	136.6	153.0	164.6
November	106.1	112.2	118.5	122.6	126.9	137.6	154.3	165.6
December	106.4	112.9	119.1	123.1	127.3	138.5	155.4	166.3
12 Month Increase From Previous December	4.72%	6.11%	5.49%	3.36%	3.41%	8.80%	12.20%	7.01%
12 Month Average	104.2	109.8	116.3	121.3	125.3	133.1	147.7	161.2
Annual Average Change (%)		5.4	5.9	4.3	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.1

Month	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
January	166.7	175.3	187.2	204.7	233.2	260.5	282.5	293.1
February	167.1	177.1	188.4	207.1	236.4	263.2	283.4	293.2
March	167.5	178.2	189.8	209.1	239.8	265.1	283.1	293.4
April	168.2	179.6	191.5	211.5	242.5	266.8	284.3	295.5
May	169.2	180.6	193.3	214.1	244.9	269.0	287.1	297.1
June	170.1	181.8	195.3	216.6	247.6	271.3	290.6	298.1
July	171.1	182.6	196.7	218.9	247.8	274.4	292.2	299.3
August	171.9	183.3	197.8	221.1	249.4	276.5	292.8	300.3
September	172.6	184.0	199.3	223.4	251.7	279.3	293.3	301.8
October	173.3	184.5	200.9	225.4	253.9	279.9	294.1	302.6
November	173.8	185.4	202.0	227.5	256.2	280.7	293.6	303.1
December	174.3	186.1	202.9	229.9	258.4	281.5	292.4	303.5
12 Month Increase From Previous December	4.81%	6.77%	9.03%	13.31%	12.40%	8.94%	3.87%	3.8
12 Month Average	170.5	181.5	195.4	217.4	246.8	272.4	289.1	298.4
Annual Average Change (%)	5.8	6.5	7.7	11.3	13.5	10.4	6.1	3.2

Note: Effective January 1978 the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing CPI's for two groups of the population. The new CPI for all urban consumers covers 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; News Release, 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983.

LABOR FORCE

The labor force consists of all persons in the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age who were either employed or unemployed, including members of the Armed Forces. To be counted as employed, one must (a) have worked for pay or profit during the survey week, or (b) have been temporarily absent from a job which he or she would return. To be counted as unemployed, one must (a) have no job, (b) be available for work, and (c) be actively seeking work. The unemployment is calculated by dividing the unemployed by the labor force. The labor force in simple formula force is:

$$\text{Total Labor Force} = \text{Total Employed} + \text{Total Unemployed}$$

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Unemployed}}{\text{Total Labor Force}}$$

There are two terms the user of this report should become familiar with, 'not in the labor force' and discouraged workers. 'Not in the labor force' includes persons who did not work or actively seek employment within a specified time period. Examples of persons 'not in the labor force' include housewives (over fifty percent), students going to school (over ten percent), disabled persons unable to work (less than five percent), and the rest were scattered among volunteers, some seasonal workers, persons doing only incidental unpaid family work, and discouraged workers. Discouraged workers are one of the target population groups covered by the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 and as such is of special interest. A discouraged worker is briefly defined as someone who does not have a job and has not been actively looking for work during the past four weeks.

Kentucky civilian labor force participation rate was just over 62.0 percent in 1984. Over ninety percent of the labor force was white and less than ten percent was black. The percentage of Hispanics in the labor force was insignificant at 1.0 to 2.0 percent.

Kentucky's employment rose and unemployment dropped in 1984. The unemployment rate declined to an average of 9.3 percent in 1984, compared to 11.7 percent in 1983. The national unemployment rate stood at an average of 7.5 percent for 1984, down from 9.6 percent in 1983.

Unemployment rates for men dropped substantially in 1984 -- from 12.1 percent to 8.9 percent -- reflecting a recovery in construction and manufacturing industries. The rate for women was 10.0 percent in 1984. Teenage unemployment continued to be above that of adults and stood at 21.3 percent of the teenage labor force.

For the state, unemployment by race varied widely, averaging 8.7 percent for whites and 17.8 percent for blacks. Within racial groups, unemployment for men was lower than that for women. The rate for white men averaged 8.2 percent compared to 9.3 percent for white women. Unemployment for black men stood at 17.4 percent of the labor force and for black women, 18.2 percent.

Unemployment in occupational groups also varied substantially. For managers and professionals, unemployment averaged 2.2 percent. In blue collar jobs such as craft workers, operators, fabricators and laborers, the rates ranged from 9.4 percent to 23.7 percent.

The labor force participation rate of whites was higher than it was for blacks and substantially higher for males than for females. An observation to note is that generally the higher the participation rate for a group, the lower the unemployment rate will be for that group. This phenomena held true for categories of married persons with spouse present. An exception was white females when single, never married, had a higher participation rate than married white females.

The duration of unemployment increased from 1983 to 1984, as it had from 1982 to 1983. Nearly one-quarter of persons unemployed were out-of-work for longer than 26 weeks. The mean duration for blacks was higher than it was for whites, and higher for males than females. Females were more likely to be without work for 0 to 14 weeks. The unemployment rate fell in 1984, along with the average (mean) period of duration which at the national level declined from 20.0 weeks in 1983 to 18.2 weeks in 1984.

The reasons a person is unemployed are of significant importance. A person is considered unemployed if he/she has lost his/her job (this includes persons on layoff status) or if he/she has left a job. Persons seeking entry into the labor force are counted as unemployed until they either join the ranks of the unemployed or they become categorized as "not in the labor force". Persons waiting for entry are classified as new entrants or reentrants. The ratio of job losers and job leavers to re-entrant and new entrants in the range of 3 to 2.

The tables following summarize Kentucky's 1983 and 1984 civilian labor force averages.

Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, 16 Years and Older

Kentucky 1984 Annual Averages

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
TOTAL	1,717,000	1,556,000	160,000	9.3
Men	983,000	896,000	87,000	8.9
Women	734,000	660,000	73,000	10.0
Men (20 years and over)	922,000	847,000	75,000	8.1
Women (20 years and over)	683,000	622,000	62,000	9.0
Both sexes (16-19 years)	111,000	87,000	24,000	21.6
WHITE	1,591,000	1,452,000	138,000	8.7
Men	914,000	839,000	75,000	8.2
Women	676,000	613,000	63,000	9.3
Both sexes (16-19 years)	105,000	85,000	20,000	19.0
BLACK	122,000	101,000	22,000	18.0
Men	67,000	55,000	12,000	17.9
Women	56,000	46,000	10,000	17.9

Kentucky 1983 Annual Averages

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
TOTAL	1,702,000	1,503,000	198,000	11.7
Men	969,000	852,000	117,000	12.1
Women	733,000	651,000	82,000	11.1
Men (20 years and over)	899,000	801,000	98,000	10.9
Women (20 years and over)	670,000	606,000	64,000	9.5
Both sexes (16-19 years)	133,000	97,000	37,000	27.5
WHITE	1,583,000	1,409,000	174,000	11.0
Men	911,000	805,000	105,000	11.6
Women	673,000	604,000	69,000	10.2
Both sexes (16-19 years)	127,000	93,000	34,000	26.7
BLACK	113,000	89,000	24,000	21.5
Men	56,000	44,000	12,000	20.9
Women	57,000	44,000	13,000	22.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Southeastern Regional Office, Atlanta, GA 30367

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY SEX

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Civilian Labor Force	Participation Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Participation Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Participation Rate
TOTAL POPULATION						
Kentucky	1,517,653	56.6	901,355	70.0	616,298	44.2
Purchase/Pennyrile	153,058	53.1	91,683	65.5	61,375	41.4
TRI-ADD PIC	256,842	55.2	152,045	65.7	104,797	44.8
Jefferson County	325,298	63.3	182,762	76.4	142,536	51.9
North Central KY	50,855	62.0	31,567	78.5	19,288	46.1
Northern Kentucky	139,541	61.5	82,389	77.1	57,152	47.7
TENCO	79,607	54.9	49,653	71.7	29,954	39.5
EKCEP	158,626	43.6	107,238	60.7	51,388	27.5
Cumberlands	96,550	51.5	58,358	64.7	38,192	39.3
Bluegrass	257,276	63.0	145,660	75.4	111,616	51.9
WHITE (NON-HISPANIC)						
Kentucky	1,406,870	56.9	845,820	71.2	561,050	43.7
Purchase/Pennyrile	140,878	54.4	85,745	68.7	55,133	41.2
TRI-ADD PIC	241,484	56.3	144,539	68.3	96,945	44.7
Jefferson County	276,806	63.8	158,880	78.0	117,926	51.3
North Central KY	48,632	62.2	30,367	79.1	18,265	45.9
Northern Kentucky	136,461	61.6	80,735	77.2	55,726	47.6
TENCO	77,430	54.9	48,457	71.9	28,973	39.3
EKCEP	156,127	43.8	105,711	60.9	50,416	27.5
Cumberlands	94,116	51.6	57,011	64.9	37,105	39.2
Bluegrass	234,936	63.3	134,375	76.3	100,561	51.6
BLACK (NON-HISPANIC)						
Kentucky	96,289	54.0	47,154	56.3	49,135	52.0
Purchase/Pennyrile	10,655	42.5	5,169	40.3	5,486	44.8
TRI-ADD PIC	12,963	43.8	6,260	39.1	6,703	49.4
Jefferson County	44,783	60.3	21,766	66.6	23,017	55.3
North Central KY	1,803	58.9	928	63.1	875	55.0
Northern Kentucky	2,031	57.4	1,026	66.7	1,005	50.3
TENCO	1,675	54.9	896	63.1	779	47.7
EKCEP	1,264	34.6	692	42.6	572	28.2
Cumberlands	1,651	52.9	888	58.6	763	47.5
Bluegrass	19,445	59.4	9,526	65.0	9,919	54.9

Source: Report 3, Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation, 1980 Census of Population, Table 7, Labor Force Status by Sex.

A table has been included this year that shows a month-to-month labor force summary for the years 1975 through 1984. Annual averages have ranges from a low of 4.7 percent in 1977 to a high of 11.7 percent in 1983. The rate of unemployment increased every year from 1977 through 1983. In 1984, the joblessness rate declined to 9.3 percent. In recent years Kentucky's unemployment rate has exceeded the national average and its recovery from the 1982-1983 recession has been more halting.

As previously mentioned, the civilian labor force is composed of persons employed and unemployed. The direction and amount of change these two items take affect whether the unemployment rate will rise or decline. The unemployment rate will deline if (1) the number of persons employed increases and the number of unemployed decreases, or (2) the proportionate gain in employment is larger than the unemployment proportionate gain. The unemployment rate will rise if the reverse conditions occur.

United States labor force data has been included along with a state by state comparison of 1983 unemployment rates.

KENTUCKY LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (IN THOUSANDS)
FOR YEARS 1975 THROUGH 1984

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
1984													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,679.2	1,678.6	1,693.3	1,705.9	1,726.2	1,743.9	1,714.7	1,710.8	1,727.2	1,748.2	1,736.4	1,737.7	1,717.0
Employment	1,492.6	1,495.6	1,509.0	1,541.9	1,565.7	1,588.5	1,558.3	1,569.9	1,589.7	1,599.8	1,585.1	1,575.9	1,556.0
Unemployment	186.6	183.0	174.3	163.9	160.4	155.4	156.3	140.9	137.5	148.4	151.3	161.8	160.0
Unemployment Rates	11.1	10.9	10.4	9.6	9.3	8.9	9.1	8.2	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.3	9.3
1983													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,681.9	1,686.0	1,692.0	1,707.2	1,721.7	1,747.8	1,694.2	1,694.1	1,701.5	1,708.4	1,694.2	1,683.1	1,702.0
Employment	1,445.6	1,442.0	1,460.8	1,488.9	1,511.8	1,536.9	1,491.8	1,511.0	1,536.4	1,545.0	1,535.6	1,530.1	1,503.0
Unemployment	236.3	244.0	231.2	218.3	209.9	210.9	202.4	183.1	165.1	163.4	158.6	153.0	198.0
Unemployment Rates	14.0	14.5	13.7	12.8	12.2	12.1	11.9	10.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	11.7
1982													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,648.3	1,644.8	1,651.6	1,683.9	1,706.3	1,710.9	1,650.2	1,664.7	1,708.9	1,726.0	1,717.3	1,719.1	1,686.0
Employment	1,469.1	1,464.1	1,479.4	1,512.2	1,541.6	1,540.1	1,477.3	1,496.8	1,537.0	1,540.8	1,523.8	1,501.9	1,507.0
Unemployment	179.3	180.7	172.2	171.2	164.7	170.9	172.9	167.9	171.9	185.2	193.5	217.2	179.0
Unemployment Rates	10.9	11.0	10.4	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.7	11.3	12.6	10.6
1981													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,632.1	1,641.0	1,644.1	1,658.8	1,673.8	1,693.9	1,636.4	1,668.0	1,684.4	1,693.4	1,703.5	1,698.5	1,669.0
Employment	1,476.8	1,482.8	1,498.2	1,518.6	1,537.8	1,555.5	1,503.8	1,540.9	1,571.5	1,575.0	1,552.2	1,535.0	1,529.0
Unemployment	155.3	158.2	145.9	140.2	136.0	138.5	132.6	127.0	112.9	118.4	151.4	163.6	140.0
Unemployment Rates	9.5	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.6	6.7	7.0	8.9	9.6	8.4
1980													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,602.0	1,605.8	1,617.5	1,696.6	1,679.4	1,698.7	1,644.8	1,676.2	1,687.2	1,696.5	1,684.7	1,678.6	1,664.0
Employment	1,479.0	1,468.8	1,497.0	1,575.1	1,556.4	1,550.6	1,498.2	1,537.0	1,549.6	1,564.5	1,553.2	1,542.6	1,531.0
Unemployment	123.0	137.0	120.5	121.5	123.0	148.1	146.6	139.2	137.6	132.1	131.5	136.1	133.0
Unemployment Rates	7.7	8.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	8.7	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.0

SOURCE: Kentucky Department for Employment Services, Research and Statistics Branch, LAUS Unit

KENTUCKY LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (IN THOUSANDS)
FOR YEARS 1975 THROUGH 1984

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
1979													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,562.6	1,555,0	1,561.2	1,580.3	1,601.2	1,633.5	1,623.1	1,627.6	1,636.0	1,636.3	1,631.8	1,635.4	1,608.0
Employment	1,451.4	1,450.1	1,470.6	1,501.3	1,529.4	1,548.5	1,529.2	1,541.3	1,558.0	1,552.4	1,545.3	1,538.5	1,518.0
Unemployment	111.1	105.0	90.6	79.0	71.7	85.0	94.0	86.4	78:0	83.9	86.5	96.9	89.0
Unemployment Rates	7.1	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.6
1978													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,536.4	1,542.6	1,546.8	1,576.1	1,600.4	1,632.8	1,615.9	1,631.3	1,630.7	1,630.8	1,619.0	1,613.3	1,597.0
Employment	1,423.9	1,424.1	1,457.2	1,505.7	1,529.6	1,555.1	1,526.6	1,547.9	1,559.4	1,559.0	1,547.2	1,532.3	1,514.0
Unemployment	112.4	118.5	89.6	70.4	70.9	77.7	89.3	83.4	71.3	71.7	71.9	81.1	84.0
Unemployment Rates	7.3	7.7	5.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.2
1977													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,449.5	1,468.1	1,486.7	1,523.5	1,548.0	1,597.0	1,571.8	1,574.9	1,593.8	1,599.9	1,594.6	1,592.2	1,551.0
Employment	1,365.0	1,374.8	1,409.2	1,460.3	1,494.1	1,529.7	1,512.0	1,510.1	1,530.8	1,531.0	1,518.0	1,501.0	1,478.0
Unemployment	84.5	93.3	77.5	63.2	54.0	67.3	59.8	64.8	62.9	68.8	76.6	91.2	72.0
Unemployment Rates	5.8	6.4	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.7	4.7
1976													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,421.7	1,425.0	1,436.4	1,451.8	1,476.6	1,515.1	1,506.8	1,518.8	1,520.4	1,519.8	1,511.6	1,491.9	1,483.0
Employment	1,318.6	1,318.5	1,338.6	1,374.3	1,401.9	1,428.2	1,428.4	1,439.7	1,448.2	1,449.5	1,437.7	1,416.2	1,400.0
Unemployment	103.1	106.4	97.7	77.5	74.7	86.9	78.4	79.1	72.2	70.3	73.9	75.6	83.0
Unemployment Rates	7.3	7.5	6.8	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.6
1975													
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,359.5	1,341.5	1,351.6	1,372.7	1,393.8	1,438.7	1,413.1	1,436.2	1,443.1	1,448.6	1,437.9	1,435.3	1,405.0
Employment	1,261.8	1,245.0	1,246.8	1,268.9	1,294.5	1,319.1	1,307.1	1,328.5	1,338.3	1,347.7	1,343.9	1,334.3	1,303.0
Unemployment	97.7	96.5	104.8	103.8	99.3	119.5	106.0	107.7	104.7	100.9	94.0	101.0	103.0
Unemployment Rates	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.1	8.3	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.3

SOURCE: Kentucky Department for Employment Services, Research and Statistics Branch, LAUS Unit

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment in the United States -- 1970, 1980-1984
(Data in thousands)

	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Civilian Labor Force	82,771	106,940	108,670	110,204	111,550	113,544
Employment	78,678	99,303	100,397	99,526	100,834	105,005
Unemployment	4,093	7,637	8,237	10,678	10,717	8,539
Rate	4.9	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5

Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment in the United States by Race and Sex, 1984

	Total	Less than 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	15-26 Weeks	27 Weeks & Over	Average Duration (in weeks)
Total	8,539	3,350	2,451	1,104	1,634	18.2
Men	4,744	1,670	1,348	648	1,077	21.1
Women	3,794	1,679	1,103	456	556	14.6
White	6,372	2,560	1,831	831	1,150	17.5
Black	1,914	680	549	239	446	20.8

Unemployed Persons by Reason of Unemployment in the United States, by Sex and Race, 1984

	Total	Job Losers	Job Leavers	Reentrants	Job Entrants
Total	8,539	4,421	823	2,184	1,110
Men (20 & Over)	3,932	2,800	324	663	146
Women (20 & Over)	3,107	1,350	386	1,151	220
White	6,372	3,406	680	1,566	719
Black	1,914	994	23	545	353
Both Sexes (16-19)	1,499	271	114	370	745

Full and Part-time Status of Civilian Labor Force
in the United States, by Sex, Age and Race, 1984
(Data in thousands)

	Total	Men	Women	Both Sexes 16-19	White	Black
Full-time Labor Force	97,632	58,837	38,795	4,026	51,639	5,697
Employed						
Full-time	84,831	52,043	32,788	2,384	46,370	4,373
Part-time (Econ. Reason)	5,743	2,652	3,091	826	2,145	432
Unemployed (Looking for Full-time Work)	7,057	4,142	2,916	816	3,125	892
Percent of Full-time Labor Force	7.2	7.0	7.5	20.3	6.1	15.7
Part-time Labor Force	15,912	4,998	10,914	3,918	4,422	429
Emp. on Vol. Part-time	14,431	4,396	10,035	3,235	3,947	319
Unemployed (Looking for Part-time Work)	1,481	602	879	683	475	110
Percent of Part-time Labor Force	9.3	12.1	8.1	17.4	10.7	25.7

Labor Force Status of Civilian Noninstitutional Population
16 Years Old and Over
1984
United States
(Data in thousands)

	Civilian Non-institutional Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Total	176,383	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5
Men	83,605	63,835	59,091	4,744	7.4
Women	92,778	49,709	45,915	3,794	7.6
Men (20+)	76,320	59,701	55,769	3,932	6.6
Women (20+)	85,429	45,899	42,793	3,107	6.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	14,735	7,943	6,844	1,499	18.9
White	152,347	98,492	92,120	6,372	6.5
Men	72,723	56,062	52,462	3,600	6.4
Women	79,624	42,431	39,659	2,772	6.5
Men (20+)	66,610	52,453	49,461	2,992	5.7
Women (20+)	73,590	39,088	36,824	2,264	5.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	12,147	6,952	5,836	1,116	16.1
Black	19,348	12,033	10,119	1,914	15.9
Men	8,654	6,128	5,124	1,003	16.4
Women	10,694	5,907	4,995	911	15.4
Men (20+)	7,599	5,686	4,872	815	14.3
Women (20+)	9,588	5,520	4,773	746	13.5
Both Sexes (16-19)	2,161	827	474	353	42.7

Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics, January, 1985

STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1983 ANNUAL AVERAGES

STATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	RANK
Alabama	13.7	3
Alaska	10.3	15
Arizona	9.1	24
Arkansas	10.1	16
California	9.7	22
Colorado	6.6	42
Connecticut	6.0	46
Delaware	8.1	34
Florida	8.6	29
Georgia	7.5	38
Hawaii	6.5	43
Idaho	9.8	20
Illinois	11.4	10
Indiana	11.1	12
Iowa	8.1	34
Kansas	6.1	44
Kentucky	11.7	8
Louisiana	11.8	6
Maine	9.0	25
Maryland	6.9	39
Massachusetts	6.9	39
Michigan	14.2	2
Minnesota	8.2	33
Mississippi	12.6	4
Missouri	9.9	19
Montana	8.8	28
Nebraska	5.7	47
Nevada	9.8	20
New Hampshire	5.4	49
New Jersey	7.8	37
New Mexico	10.1	16
New York	8.6	29
North Carolina	8.9	27
North Dakota	5.6	48
Ohio	12.2	5
Oklahoma	9.0	25
Oregon	10.8	13
Pennsylvania	11.8	6
Rhode Island	8.3	32
SOUTH CAROLINA	10.0	18
South Dakota	5.4	49
Tennessee	11.5	9
Texas	8.0	36
Utah	9.2	23
Vermont	6.9	39
Virginia	6.1	44
Washington	11.2	11
West Virginia	18.0	1
Wisconsin	10.4	14
Wyoming	8.4	31
United States	9.6	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Force Status by Education

Labor force status for persons 16 to 21 by education provides data that will reinforce the conceptions that chances of obtaining a job were better the more educated a person was and the older that person may be according to 1980 Census data.

The data is subdivided into three age groups: 16-17, 18-19 and 20-21. Each will be analyzed separately. The data in this table covered only civilians and not members of the Armed Forces.

Persons 16-17 years old were most likely to be in school by a ratio of 4 to 1. Of the nearly 20 percent not in school, 90.6 percent were drop-outs. Almost 70 percent of the noncompleters were not in the labor force and approximately one-eighth were unemployed. A high school graduate was more likely to be employed by 42.0 percent to 18.0 percent than a non-high school graduate. The proportion of high school graduates unemployed was 10.5 percent and 47.5 percent were not in the labor force.

Fifty-three and one-half percent of persons 18 to 19 were no longer in school. Of those not in school, 56 percent were high school graduates. The gap between the employed high school graduate and the employed non-high school graduate widened significantly. Nearly 64 percent of the high school graduates were employed as compared to just 34.4 percent of non-high school graduates. Again, a higher percentage of drop-outs were unemployed or not counted in the labor force than the graduates.

Approximately 70 percent of the persons 20-21 were no longer in school and two-thirds had graduated from high school. The employment gap due to education level was about the same as it had been for those 18-19 years of age. However, a person 20-21 years of age who failed to graduate from high school is 2.3 times less likely to be a member of the labor force. Fifteen percent of the drop-outs 20-21 years old were unemployed as compared to 10.7 percent of the graduates.

Two tables are included that compare statewide and SDA data to each other. In most instances as the high school graduate ages, there is corresponding decline in both the number unemployed and not in the labor force. As can be observed from one of the tables, there is a high likelihood that a person who is not a high school graduate will not be included in the labor force.

GRADE LEVEL
AND
LABOR FORCE STATUS
BY AREA AND AGE GROUPINGS
KENTUCKY AND SDA's

AGE AND AREA	High School Graduate			Not High School Graduate		
	Employed	Unemployed	Not In Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not In Labor Force
KENTUCKY						
16-17	42.0	10.5	47.5	18.0	12.6	69.4
18-19	63.9	13.2	35.7	34.4	17.4	48.2
20-21	70.7	10.7	18.7	42.2	15.0	42.7
SDA A						
16-17	52.2	5.6	42.1	24.8	12.5	62.7
18-19	61.0	13.1	25.9	35.1	15.6	49.2
20-21	67.6	11.9	20.5	43.2	15.8	41.0
SDA B						
16-17	43.2	11.7	45.1	17.2	11.5	71.3
18-19	66.0	13.3	20.7	37.1	16.2	46.7
20-21	69.2	11.6	19.3	45.2	14.4	40.4
SDA C						
16-17	43.5	10.5	46.0	20.3	16.8	62.9
18-19	66.0	13.8	20.2	38.6	23.7	37.7
20-21	75.5	10.8	13.9	48.8	19.0	32.2
SDA D						
16-17	36.4	9.1	54.5	18.7	13.4	67.8
18-19	67.5	11.7	30.8	31.5	12.5	56.0
20-21	72.3	8.1	19.6	31.2	13.8	55.0
SDA E						
16-17	57.2	18.1	24.6	24.0	13.5	62.5
18-19	75.4	10.4	14.2	45.5	14.4	40.1
20-21	80.7	7.2	12.1	47.7	14.7	37.6
SDA F						
16-17	41.8	6.3	51.9	14.6	14.8	70.6
18-19	59.8	19.6	20.6	30.8	20.1	49.1
20-21	65.0	11.9	23.1	37.9	23.1	39.0
SDA G						
16-17	27.7	6.0	66.3	10.7	9.3	80.0
18-19	47.0	14.2	38.8	22.5	14.3	63.2
20-21	56.6	11.9	31.5	32.0	12.9	55.2
SDA H						
16-17	33.6	14.4	52.1	14.9	15.4	69.7
18-19	61.4	13.9	24.7	30.5	18.9	50.6
20-21	66.2	12.6	21.2	42.1	12.8	45.1
SDA I						
16-17	55.6	16.0	28.4	27.0	13.0	60.0
18-19	70.0	10.9	19.1	43.4	18.0	38.6
20-21	77.8	9.0	13.1	48.1	13.9	38.0

PERCENTAGE OF CIVILIANS
NOT IN SCHOOL
BY GRADE AND AGE LEVELS
KENTUCKY AND SDA's

Civilians not in school	Kentucky	SDA A	SDA B	SDA C	SDA D	SDA E	SDA F	SDA G	SDA H	SDA I
High School Graduate										
16-17	9.3	8.7	11.7	11.3	6.2	7.8	12.9	8.3	5.8	9.3
18-19	56.0	64.5	61.3	56.9	59.7	64.1	63.0	42.2	47.7	54.4
20-21	66.7	70.8	69.5	71.4	63.3	75.4	73.5	54.6	54.1	66.4
Not High School Graduate										
16-17	90.7	91.3	88.3	88.7	93.8	92.2	87.1	91.7	94.2	90.7
18-19	44.0	35.5	38.7	43.1	40.3	35.9	37.0	57.8	52.3	45.6
20-21	33.3	29.2	30.5	28.6	36.7	24.6	26.5	45.4	45.9	33.6

SOURCE: Report #3. Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation
Table 9 -- Lawrence Berkley Laboratories

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY

Education in Kentucky has recently come under intensive study. The data presented here reaffirms facts already found. The primary fact is that Kentucky ranks at or near the bottom nationally in relation to certain key indicators.

Two-thirds of adults 25 and over in the United States had a minimum of a high school level education according to 1980 census data. There are seven states that border Kentucky, and all of them have a higher percentage of high school graduate adults 25 and over. In Ohio 66.8 percent of this group of adults have achieved or surpassed having a high school diploma or its equivalent. Only in the states of Tennessee and West Virginia was the proportion below sixty percent at 55.3 and 56.6 percent, respectively.

The percentage of Kentuckians 25 and over with a minimum of a high school degree was 51.9. This ranks Kentucky at the bottom both regionally and nationally. Nearly thirty percent of Kentucky adults in 1980 had no more than an eighth grade level education. An additional fifteen percent plus had started high school but failed to complete the full four years. Only one-ninth of the age cohort of Kentucky had a minimum of 4 years of college training.

The educational situation in the Service Delivery Area was equally discouraging. The educational attainment level was below the national percentage in each SDA. The percentages of high school graduates were the lowest in EKCEP (36.1 percent) and the Cumberlands (38.2 percent). The Jefferson County and Bluegrass SDA had the highest proportion of adults 25 and over with at least a high school degree at 63.6 and 59.9 percent, respectively. The level of education attainment appeared to be higher in the urban areas (e.g. Jefferson County, Northern Kentucky, and Bluegrass SDAs) than in the remaining regions of the state.

The educational attainment level has increased for persons 18 to 24 years of age. Statewide, 69.5 percent of that age group are at least high school graduates. In five of the SDAs (Purchase/Pennyrile, Jefferson County, Northern Kentucky, TENCO, and Bluegrass) over seven-tenths of young adults 18 through 24 were high school graduates or better. Even in the normally lower educated areas of EKCEP and the Cumberlands, a majority of these adults have completed high school. Improvements in the level of education were most widespread in the Bluegrass and TENCO SDAs, where the changes in percentage points were approaching fifty percent. Improvement in percentage point changes was the smallest in the Jefferson County SDA and the adjoining North Central Kentucky SDA.

There are, of course, other standards by which to measure education. A person interested in further data and information should contact the Kentucky Department of Education.

Education Attainment
Kentucky and SDAs
1980 Census Data

	Kentucky	Purchase/ Pennyrile	Tri-ADD PIC	Jefferson County	North Cen. KY	Northern KY	TENCO	EKCEP	Cumber-land	Bluegrass
Total Persons										
25 and Over	2,086,692	228,025	350,629	406,868	66,534	178,510	114,569	281,997	149,303	310,257
Elementary, 0-8	653,784	68,939	114,688	77,865	17,806	44,858	38,713	138,350	72,642	79,923
Less than 4 Yrs. H.S.	324,351	35,716	52,035	70,096	11,410	31,910	17,637	41,581	19,589	44,377
4 Years High School	653,876	78,161	115,993	139,211	24,570	63,893	36,904	65,235	36,780	93,129
Less than 4 Yrs. College	223,542	24,769	35,899	57,353	6,400	18,957	10,852	19,001	10,458	39,853
4 Years College	119,506	10,717	16,312	32,291	3,558	10,558	5,436	9,323	5,186	26,125
Over 4 Years College	111,633	9,723	15,702	30,052	2,790	8,334	5,027	8,507	4,648	26,850
Males, 25 and Over	982,410	106,924	167,219	185,814	33,106	82,787	54,374	135,683	70,875	145,628
Elementary, 0-8	323,906	33,704	57,715	35,485	9,899	21,392	19,764	68,822	36,200	40,925
Less than 4 Yrs. H.S.	136,740	14,730	21,870	29,336	5,140	13,422	7,483	18,552	8,083	18,124
4 Years High School	285,515	35,445	52,970	57,982	10,944	26,266	16,169	30,293	16,628	38,818
Less than 4 Yrs. College	107,197	11,988	16,963	26,914	3,315	10,334	5,185	9,241	5,061	18,196
4 Years College	63,589	5,621	8,890	18,071	2,065	6,031	2,809	4,393	2,394	13,315
Over 4 Years College	65,463	5,436	8,811	18,026	1,743	5,342	2,964	4,382	2,509	16,250
Females, 25 and Over	1,104,282	121,101	183,410	221,054	33,428	95,723	60,195	146,314	78,428	164,629
Elementary, 0-8	329,878	35,235	56,973	42,380	7,907	23,466	18,949	69,528	36,442	38,998
Less than 4 Yrs. H.S.	187,611	20,986	30,165	40,760	6,270	18,488	10,154	23,029	11,506	26,253
4 Years High School	368,361	42,716	63,023	81,229	13,626	37,627	20,735	34,942	20,152	54,311
Less than 4 Yrs. College	116,345	12,781	18,936	30,439	3,085	8,623	5,667	9,760	5,397	21,657
4 Years College	55,917	5,096	7,422	14,220	1,493	4,527	2,627	4,930	2,792	12,810
Over 4 Years College	46,170	4,287	6,891	12,026	1,047	2,992	2,063	4,125	2,139	10,600
Totals, Persons 18-24	489,892	51,794	93,450	88,120	13,628	38,611	25,093	63,017	29,992	86,187
Less than 8 Yrs. Educa.	34,292	2,745	5,046	3,260	1,077	2,124	1,656	10,020	4,019	4,482
Less than H.S. Graduate	149,417	14,140	28,876	24,145	4,974	10,000	6,650	28,484	12,597	19,478
High School Graduate	340,475	37,654	64,574	63,975	8,654	28,611	18,443	34,533	17,395	66,709

SOURCE: Report 3, Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation
Table 6 -- Lawrence Berkley Laboratories

Education Attainment
Kentucky and SDAs
Percentages

	Kentucky	Purchase/ Pennyrile	Tri-ADD PIC	Jefferson County	North Cen. KY	Northern KY	TENCO	EKCEP	Cumber-land	Bluegrass
Total Persons 25 and Over	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Elementary, 0-8	31.3	30.2	32.7	19.1	26.8	25.1	33.8	49.1	48.7	25.8
Less than 4 Yrs. H.S.	15.5	15.7	14.8	17.2	17.1	17.9	15.3	14.7	13.1	14.3
4 Years High School	31.3	34.3	33.1	34.2	36.9	35.8	32.2	23.1	24.6	30.0
Less than 4 Yrs. College	10.7	10.9	10.2	14.1	9.6	10.6	9.5	6.7	7.0	12.8
4 Years College	5.7	4.7	4.7	7.9	5.3	5.9	4.7	3.3	3.5	8.4
Over 4 Years College	5.3	4.3	4.5	7.4	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.0	3.1	8.7
Males, 25 and Over	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Elementary, 0-8	33.0	31.5	34.5	19.1	29.9	25.8	36.4	50.7	51.1	28.1
Less than 4 Yrs. H.S.	13.9	13.8	13.1	15.8	15.5	16.2	13.8	13.7	11.4	12.4
4 Years High School	29.1	33.2	31.7	31.2	33.1	31.7	29.7	22.3	23.5	26.7
Less than 4 Yrs. College	10.9	11.2	10.1	14.5	10.0	12.5	9.5	6.8	7.1	12.5
4 Years College	6.5	5.3	5.3	9.7	6.2	7.3	5.2	3.2	3.4	9.1
Over 4 Years College	6.7	5.1	5.3	9.7	5.3	6.5	5.5	3.2	3.5	11.2
Females, 25 and Over	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Elementary, 0-8	29.9	29.1	31.1	19.2	23.7	24.5	31.5	47.5	46.5	23.7
Less than 4 Yrs. H.S.	17.0	17.3	16.4	18.4	18.8	19.3	16.9	15.7	14.7	15.9
4 Years High School	33.4	35.3	34.4	36.7	40.8	39.3	34.4	23.9	25.7	33.0
Less than 4 Yrs. College	10.5	10.6	10.3	13.8	9.2	9.0	9.4	6.7	6.9	13.2
4 Years College	5.1	4.2	4.0	6.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.6	7.8
Over 4 Years College	4.2	3.5	3.8	5.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.7	6.4
Totals, Persons 18-24	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 8 Yrs. Educa.	7.0	5.3	5.4	3.7	7.9	5.5	6.6	15.9	13.4	5.2
Less than H.S. Graduate	30.5	27.3	30.9	27.4	36.5	25.9	26.5	45.2	42.0	22.6
High School Graduate	69.5	72.7	69.1	72.6	63.5	74.1	73.5	54.8	58.0	77.4

SOURCE: Report 3, Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation
Table 6 -- Lawrence Berkley Laboratories

Educational Attainment Based on Years of School Completed by Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over -- United States, States bordering Kentucky, Kentucky, and Kentucky Service Delivery Areas

	Public Schools			College	
	0-8 Years	1-3 yrs.	4 yrs.	1-3 yrs.	4 yrs. or more
United States	18.4	15.3	34.4	15.7	16.3
Bordering States					
Illinois	19.5	15.5	35.8	14.7	14.5
Indiana	16.8	17.3	41.6	11.9	12.4
Missouri	22.0	14.2	36.2	13.6	14.0
Ohio	15.0	17.6	39.6	13.0	14.2
Tennessee	27.6	17.0	31.7	11.7	11.9
Virginia	21.5	15.0	28.7	14.7	19.2
West Virginia	27.5	15.8	36.0	10.1	10.5
Kentucky	32.8	15.3	30.0	10.8	11.1
Purchase/Pennyrile	30.2	15.7	34.3	10.9	9.0
Tri-ADD PIC	32.7	14.8	33.1	10.2	9.1
Jefferson County	19.1	17.2	34.2	14.1	15.3
North Central KY	26.8	17.1	36.9	9.6	9.5
Northern Kentucky	25.1	17.9	35.8	10.6	10.6
TENCO	33.8	15.4	32.2	9.5	9.1
EKCEP	49.1	14.7	23.1	6.7	6.3
Cumberlands	48.7	13.1	24.6	7.0	6.6
Bluegrass	25.8	14.3	30.0	12.8	17.1

Minimum Level of Education Attainment for
Adults 25 and Over Compared to Persons 18 to 24
Kentucky and the SDAs

	8 Years or Less of Education		Less than High School Graduate		High School Graduate & Above	
	Adults 25 and older	Persons 18 to 24	Adults 25 and older	Persons 18 to 24	Adults 25 and older	Persons 18 to 24
Kentucky	32.8	7.0	48.1	30.5	51.9	69.5
Purchase/Pennyrile	30.2	5.3	45.9	27.3	54.1	72.7
Tri-ADD PIC	32.7	5.4	47.5	30.9	53.5	69.1
Jefferson County	19.1	3.7	36.3	27.4	63.7	72.6
North Central KY	26.8	7.9	43.9	36.5	56.1	63.5
Northern Kentucky	25.1	5.5	43.0	25.9	57.0	74.1
TENCO	33.8	6.6	49.2	26.5	50.8	73.5
EKCEP	49.1	15.9	63.8	45.2	36.2	54.8
Cumberlands	48.7	13.4	61.8	42.0	38.2	58.0
Bluegrass	25.8	5.2	40.1	22.6	59.9	77.4

Kentucky Social Economic Indicators

The Office of Management and Budget in Washington, D.C. issues annually Federal poverty guidelines. The standard statistical definition of poverty provides estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes and is used to evaluate the relative economic well being of diverse segments of the U.S. population. The guidelines are used to determine if a person applying for assistance under JTPA fulfills the criteria of being economically disadvantaged.

The poverty index is based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. The base year used to calculate this index is 1963. The poverty level is directly correlated to annual changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Poverty level is determined by comparing the income of a family, household or individual (related or unrelated) to the poverty threshold. The income cutoff depends on family size, number of children, and age of the family householder, or unrelated individual.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family, or the income of the householder of a non-family household is below the poverty level.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the approximate poverty threshold for that family.

The following income figures were published by OMB, March 8, 1985.

Poverty Income Guidelines for All States
Except Alaska and Hawaii
FISCAL YEAR 1985

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines
1	$ 5,250
2	7,050
3	8,850
4	10,650
5	12,450
6	14,250
7	16,050
8	17,850

For family units with more than eight members, add $1,800 for each additional member.

Social-Income Indicator

JTPA is directed to assist persons adjudged to be economically disadvantaged or at the lower living income level. This section should provide the planner with a cross-section of data that will be useful in making such a determination. Household and family income data is included. The percentage of various population groups that were below the poverty level is also included. Elsewhere in the report is the proportion of economically disadvantaged of youth, 16 to 21 years, and adults, 22 and older. The ratio of AFDC-WIN registrants to economically disadvantaged as directed in JTPA is also in this section.

Kentucky's median family income was $16,421 in 1979, only 82.0 percent of the national median at $19,908. The Jefferson County SDA was the only SDA with a family income level ($19,960) above the national level. The Cumberland SDA experienced the lowest median family income at $11,493, only 57.7 percent of the national figure.

Income levels were higher in the urban influenced areas of the state. For example, Jefferson County, North Central Kentucky, Northern Kentucky and the Bluegrass SDAs had respective median family incomes of $19,960, $18,852, $19,900 and $17,368 for an average income level of $19,020. At the other end of the spectrum, the rural Cumberland and EKCEP areas averaged only 62.7 percent of the urban average or $11,931.

The Commonwealth's family poverty rate stood at 14.6 percent, far higher than the national rate of 9.6 percent. The rate was severest in Kentucky's rural SDAs. The Cumberland and EKCEP had respective family poverty rates of 23.7 percent and 24.3 percent while the more urban-oriented Jefferson County and North Central Kentucky SDAs had much lower rates at 9.7 and 9.8 percent.

A disproportionate burden of poverty falls on the EKCEP, Cumberland, and TENCO SDAs. EKCEP, bearing the greatest burden has only 14.2 percent of Kentucky's population yet has 23.1 percent of the Commonwealth's individuals below the poverty level. Finally, TENCO counted 5.4 percent of the population and 5.8 percent of the state's individuals below the poverty level.

Public assistance funds are distributed throughout Kentucky according to social and economic need. The EKCEP SDA, with only 13.4 percent of Kentucky's households, received the largest aid package at 21.5 percent of the total distributed throughout the Commonwealth. North Central Kentucky, in contrast, with 3.0 percent of the total households, received the smallest bundle of public assistance funds at 2.1 percent of the total.

Income Level by Households, 1979
Statewide, SDAs, & ADDs

	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and Over
Kentucky	226,150	125,115	113,752	205,096	176,893	143,538	165,803	73,280	33,475
SDAs									
Purchase/Pennyrile	24,454	14,197	13,003	22,275	18,542	15,544	17,717	7,274	3,109
Tri-ADD PIC	39,099	21,191	20,560	36,952	31,252	23,383	25,838	10,172	4,521
Jefferson County	35,054	20,132	19,068	38,184	36,664	31,434	39,420	20,415	10,018
North Central KY	5,021	2,611	2,674	5,908	5,752	5,562	6,371	2,562	1,065
Northern Kentucky	14,155	8,877	8,099	16,329	16,205	14,775	18,668	8,045	2,931
TENCO	13,186	6,652	6,086	10,902	9,416	7,651	8,591	3,782	1,467
EKCEP	41,516	21,640	17,095	25,914	20,697	15,926	16,535	6,191	3,223
Cumberlands	23,000	11,848	10,045	15,623	10,893	7,116	6,308	2,408	1,349
Bluegrass	30,665	17,964	17,122	33,009	27,472	22,147	26,355	12,431	5,792
ADDs									
Purchase	12,567	6,810	5,666	10,680	9,708	7,870	8,932	3,568	1,508
Pennyrile	11,887	7,387	7,337	11,595	8,834	7,674	8,785	3,706	1,601
Barren River	16,466	7,939	7,920	13,273	10,800	7,916	7,702	3,037	1,371
Lincoln Tr.	11,520	7,016	7,030	12,998	10,494	6,855	7,115	2,667	1,251
Green River	11,113	6,239	5,610	10,681	9,958	8,612	11,021	4,468	1,899
KIDFA (Ky.)	40,075	22,743	21,742	44,092	42,416	36,996	45,791	22,977	11,083
Northern Kentucky	14,155	8,877	8,099	16,329	16,205	14,775	18,668	8,045	2,931
FIVCO	8,936	4,634	4,200	6,715	6,544	5,645	6,948	3,008	1,182
Buffalo Tr.	4,415	2,072	1,819	3,611	2,572	1,821	1,688	621	235
Gateway	5,487	2,823	2,350	3,726	2,842	1,907	1,632	799	325
Cumberland V.	19,709	10,083	8,107	12,373	8,919	6,473	6,163	2,227	1,205
Kentucky River	10,956	5,703	4,290	6,502	5,100	3,758	3,963	1,548	801
Big Sandy	12,014	6,654	5,632	9,051	7,938	6,481	7,116	2,625	1,435
Lake Cumberland	16,185	8,171	6,828	10,461	7,091	4,608	3,924	1,553	856
Bluegrass	30,665	17,964	17,122	33,009	27,472	22,147	26,355	12,431	5,792

SOURCE: University of Louisville, Urban Studies Center
Special Report # 11, October, 1982

Vertical Percentage Income Level by Household, 1979
Statewide, SDAs, & ADDs

	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and Over
Kentucky	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
SDAs									
Purchase/Pennyrile	10.81	11.35	11.43	10.86	10.48	10.83	10.69	9.93	9.29
Tri-ADD PIC	17.29	16.94	18.07	18.02	17.67	16.29	15.58	13.88	13.51
Jefferson County	15.50	16.09	16.76	18.62	20.73	21.90	23.78	27.86	29.93
North Central KY	2.22	2.09	2.35	2.88	3.25	3.88	3.84	3.50	3.18
Northern Kentucky	6.26	7.10	7.12	7.96	9.16	10.29	11.26	10.98	8.76
TENCO	5.83	5.32	5.35	5.32	5.32	5.33	5.18	5.16	4.38
EKCEP	18.35	17.30	15.03	12.64	11.70	11.10	9.97	8.45	9.63
Cumberlands	10.17	9.47	8.83	7.62	6.16	4.96	3.81	3.29	4.03
Bluegrass	13.56	14.36	15.05	16.09	15.53	15.43	15.90	16.96	17.30
ADDs									
Purchase	5.56	5.44	4.98	5.21	5.49	5.48	5.39	4.87	4.51
Pennyrile	5.26	5.90	6.45	5.65	4.99	5.35	5.30	5.06	4.78
Barren River	7.28	6.35	6.96	6.47	6.11	5.52	4.65	4.14	4.10
Lincoln Tr.	5.09	5.61	6.18	6.34	5.93	4.78	4.29	3.64	3.74
Green River	4.91	4.99	4.93	5.21	5.63	6.00	6.65	6.10	5.67
KIDFA	17.72	18.18	19.11	21.50	23.98	25.77	27.62	31.36	33.11
Northern Kentucky	6.26	7.10	7.12	7.96	9.16	10.29	11.26	10.98	8.76
PIVCO	3.95	3.70	3.69	3.27	3.70	3.93	4.19	4.11	3.53
Buffalo Tr.	1.95	1.66	1.60	1.76	1.45	1.27	1.02	0.85	0.70
Gateway	2.43	2.26	2.07	1.82	1.61	1.33	0.98	1.09	0.97
Cumberland V.	8.72	8.06	7.13	6.03	5.04	4.51	3.72	3.04	3.60
Kentucky River	4.85	4.56	3.77	3.17	2.88	2.62	2.39	2.11	2.39
Big Sandy	5.31	5.32	4.95	4.41	4.49	4.52	4.29	3.58	4.29
Lake Cumberland	7.16	6.53	6.00	5.10	4.01	3.21	2.37	2.12	2.56
Bluegrass	13.56	14.36	15.05	16.09	15.53	15.43	15.90	16.96	17.30

SOURCE: University of Louisville, Urban Studies Center
Special Report # 11, October, 1982

Horizontal Percentage of Income Level by Household, 1979
Statewide, SDAs, & ADDs

	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and Over
Kentucky	17.90	9.91	9.01	16.24	14.01	11.36	13.13	5.80	2.65
SDAs									
Purchase/Pennyrile	17.97	10.43	9.55	16.37	13.62	11.42	13.02	5.34	2.28
Tri-ADD PIC	18.36	9.95	9.65	17.35	14.68	10.98	12.13	4.78	2.12
Jefferson County	14.00	8.04	7.62	15.25	14.64	12.55	15.74	8.15	4.00
North Central KY	13.38	6.96	7.13	15.74	15.33	14.82	16.98	6.83	2.84
Northern Kentucky	13.10	8.21	7.49	15.11	14.99	13.67	17.27	7.44	2.71
TENCO	19.47	9.82	8.99	16.10	13.90	11.30	12.68	5.58	2.17
EKCEP	24.60	12.83	10.13	15.36	12.27	9.44	9.80	3.67	1.91
Cumberlands	25.96	13.37	11.34	17.64	12.30	8.03	7.12	2.72	1.52
Bluegrass	15.89	9.31	8.87	17.10	14.24	11.48	13.66	6.44	3.00
ADDs									
Purchase	18.67	10.12	8.42	15.87	14.42	11.69	13.27	5.30	2.24
Pennyrile	17.28	10.74	10.66	16.85	12.84	11.15	12.77	5.39	2.33
Barren River	21.55	10.39	10.36	17.37	14.13	10.36	10.08	3.97	1.79
Lincoln Tr.	17.21	10.48	10.50	19.42	15.68	10.24	10.63	3.98	1.87
Green River	15.97	8.97	8.06	15.35	14.31	12.37	15.84	6.42	2.73
KIDFA	13.92	7.90	7.55	15.31	14.73	12.85	15.90	7.98	3.85
Northern Kentucky	13.10	8.21	7.49	15.11	14.99	13.67	17.27	7.44	2.71
FIVCO	18.69	9.69	8.78	14.05	13.69	11.81	14.53	6.29	2.47
Buffalo Tr.	23.42	10.99	9.65	19.15	13.64	9.66	8.95	3.29	1.25
Gateway	25.07	12.90	10.74	17.02	12.98	8.71	7.46	3.65	1.49
Cumberland V.	26.19	13.40	10.77	16.44	11.85	8.60	8.19	2.96	1.60
Kentucky River	25.71	13.38	10.07	15.26	11.97	8.82	9.30	3.63	1.88
Big Sandy	20.38	11.29	9.56	15.36	13.47	11.00	12.07	4.45	2.43
Lake Cumberland	27.12	13.69	11.44	17.53	11.88	7.72	6.58	2.60	1.43
Bluegrass	15.89	9.31	8.87	17.10	14.24	11.48	13.66	6.44	3.00

SOURCE: University of Louisville, Urban Studies Center
Special Report # 11, October, 1982

Selected Social Economic Indicators

	House-holds	Percent Receiving PA Income	Number Receiving PA Income	Median Household Income	Total No. of Families	% Below Poverty	No. Below Poverty	Median Family Income
Kentucky	1,263,102	9.7	122,647	$ 14,012	986,531	14.6	143,688	$ 16,421
Purchase/Pennyrile	136,115	8.3	11,244	13,527	106,688	12.2	12,984	16,302
Tri-ADD PIC	212,971	9.1	19,333	13,297	169,698	14.4	24,482	15,576
Jefferson County	250,389	8.0	20,031	16,665	183,466	9.7	17,796	19,960
North Central KY	37,526	7.0	2,619	17,070	31,849	9.8	3,126	18,852
Northern Kentucky	108,084	7.4	7,945	16,915	83,181	8.8	7,333	19,900
TENCO	67,733	9.8	6,655	13,470	54,465	15.2	8,297	15,971
EKCEP	168,737	15.6	26,343	10,697	141,245	24.3	34,304	12,368
Cumberland	88,590	14.2	12,539	9,851	72,511	23.7	17,189	11,493
Bluegrass	192,957	8.5	15,938	14,616	143,428	12.7	18,177	17,368

	% of Total Ky. House-holds per SDA	% of Ky. Total Receiving PA Income	% of Ky. Median Household Income	% of Total Ky. Families	% of Ky. Total Below Poverty	% of Ky. Median Family Income
Purchase/Pennyrile	10.8	9.2	96.5	10.8	9.0	99.3
Tri-ADD PIC	16.9	15.8	94.9	17.2	17.0	94.9
Jefferson County	19.8	16.3	118.9	18.6	12.4	121.6
North Central KY	3.0	2.1	121.8	3.2	2.2	114.8
Northern Kentucky	8.6	6.5	120.7	8.4	5.1	121.2
TENCO	5.4	5.4	96.1	5.5	5.8	97.3
EKCEP	13.4	21.5	76.3	14.3	23.9	75.3
Cumberland	7.0	10.2	70.3	7.4	12.0	70.0
Bluegrass	15.3	13.0	104.3	14.5	12.7	105.8

SOURCE: State Data Center, Special Reports No. 11 and 13

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED YOUTH AND ADULTS
STATEWIDE AND BY SDA

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Total Population 16+	Economically Disadvantaged Population 16+	Column B ÷ Column A	Youth Population 16-21	Economically Disadvantaged Youth 16-21	Column E ÷ Column D	Adult Population 22+	Economically Disadvantaged Adults 22+	Column H ÷ Column G
KENTUCKY	2,717,380	556,073	.2046	427,153	102,968	.2411	2,290,227	453,105	.1978
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	293,896	51,956	.1768	44,971	13,942	.3100	248,925	38,014	.1527
TRI-ADD PIC	470,822	94,379	.2005	84,206	17,526	.2081	386,616	76,853	.1988
JEFFERSON COUNTY	520,712	77,205	.1483	74,471	13,826	.1857	446,241	63,379	.1420
NORTH CENTRAL KENTUCKY	85,144	12,549	.1474	12,841	2,300	.1791	72,303	10,249	.1418
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	229,280	31,149	.1359	34,230	5,190	.1516	195,050	25,959	.1331
TENCO	147,019	31,269	.2127	21,809	4,967	.2278	125,210	26,302	.2101
EKCEP	366,079	123,168	.3365	56,720	22,055	.3888	309,359	101,113	.3268
CUMBERLANDS	189,524	59,663	.3148	27,797	9,410	.3385	161,727	50,253	.3107
BLUEGRASS	414,904	74,735	.1801	70,108	13,752	.1962	344,796	60,983	.1769

RATIO OF AFDC-WIN REGISTRANTS TO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

AREA	AFDC-WIN REGISTRANTS	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED 16+	RATIO
KENTUCKY	30,993	556,073	.0557
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	2,654	51,956	.0511
TRI-ADD PIC	4,028	94,379	.0427
JEFFERSON COUNTY	7,041	77,205	.0912
NORTH CENTRAL KY	687	12,549	.0547
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	2,473	31,149	.0794
TENCO	1,484	31,269	.0475
EKCEP	6,392	123,168	.0519
CUMBERLANDS	2,560	59,668	.0429
BLUEGRASS	3,674	74,735	.0492

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK THROUGH 1995

In order to effectively analyze the Kentucky employment picture for the future, it is necessary to consider trends on the national level. National projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) predict significant job growth to occur through 1995. Some of this job growth, however, will simply reflect a return to pre-recession employment levels. From 1982 to 1990, employment is projected to grow by 1.8 percent per year. From 1990 to 1995, the employment growth is expected to level off at 1.5 percent per year.

The service industries will experience the greatest boom, producing three-fourths of all new jobs between 1982 and 1995. The health care industry is predicted to be the biggest factor in this expansion, producing 3 million new jobs by 1995. The business services sector is expected to contribute about 2.5 million jobs nationally over the period. This sector includes personnel, consultant, and computer services. The related professional services field (including legal, accounting and engineering services) should add another 850,000 jobs by 1995. Food and government (mainly in education) services are also projected to be big gainers, with 1.6 million and 1.2 million jobs, respectively.

According to BLS projections, a wide range of occupational skills will be needed in 1995. Employment in jobs requiring a college education or technical training, as well as in those not requiring post-secondary training, is expected to expand significantly between 1982 and 1995. For example, the projected rapid increase in the demand for medical services will require a large number of nursing aides and orderlies, in addition to highly trained medical practitioners.

Many occupations will be adversely affected by technological changes through the mid-1990's. For example, industrial robots will reduce the growth in employment of welders, production painters, and material-moving occupations. However, despite widespread technological advances, employment will continue to advance in most traditional fields from 1982 to 1995. More workers will be needed to drive trucks to deliver goods, to clean a growing number of buildings, to perform health and personal services, and provide police and fire protection for our increasing population. Additionally, workers will be required to maintain and repair a larger stock of automobiles, appliances, and factory equipment, as the nation's economy continues its upswing following the recent recession.

Rapid expansion of high technology will spur the growth of scientists, engineers, technicians, and computer specialists. They will be required to design, develop and use high-technology products such as computers, scientific and medical instruments, communication equipment, and robots. Employment in these occupations has generally grown faster than the economy as a whole, and most are expected to continue to do so. However, even in some of these fields, technological advances will have the negative impact of reducing employment needs. For example, advances in computer-aided design technology are expected to severely limit the employment growth of drafters.

While high technology occupations are among the most rapidly expanding in the nation's economy, it should be remembered that these occupations will account for only a small portion of the actual job growth over the next decade. Only four "high-tech" occupations -- electrical and electronic technicians, computer systems analysts, electrical engineers, and computer programmers -- are on the list of 25 occupations with largest job growth nationwide. Traditional large occupations, such as building custodians, cashiers and secretaries, head the list of high-growth occupations. The following tables profile projected occupational employment growth and decline nationwide for the 1982-1995 period.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOKS

1978-90

Fastest Growing Jobs		Jobs With The Most Openings	
Bank clerks	45,000	Secretaries & stenographers	305,000
Bank officers and financial managers	28,000	Retail sales workers	226,000
Business machine repairers	4,200	Building custodians	180,000
City managers	350	Cashiers	119,000
Computer service technicians	5,400	Bookkeeping workers	96,000
Construction inspectors	2,200	Nursing aides, orderlies & attendants	94,000
Dental assistants	11,000	Cooks and chefs	86,000
Dental hygienists	6,000	Kindergarten & elementary teachers	86,000
Dining room attendants & dishwashers	37,000	Registered nurses	85,000
Flight attendants	4,800	Assemblers	77,000
Guards	70,000	Waiters and waitresses	70,000
Health service administrators	18,000	Guards	70,000
Homemaker/home health aides	36,000	Blue-collar worker supervisors	69,000
Industrial machinery repairers	58,000	Local truck drivers	64,000
Landscape architects	1,100	Accountants	61,000
Licensed practical nurses	60,000	Licensed practical nurses	60,000
Lithographers	2,300	Typists	59,000
Nursing aides, orderlies & attendants	94,000	Carpenters	58,000
Occupational therapists	2,500	Industrial machinery repairers	58,000
Occupational therapy assistants	1,100	Real estate agents and brokers	50,000
Physical therapists	2,700	Construction laborers	49,000
Podiatrists	600	Engineers	46,500
Respiratory therapy workers	5,000	Bank clerks	45,000
Speech pathologists & audiologists	3,900	Private household workers	45,000
Teacher aides	26,000	Receptionists	41,000
Travel agents	1,900	Wholesale trade sales workers	40,000

The fastest growing jobs are those occupations for which employment is projected to be at least 50 percent higher in 1990 than 1978. The jobs with the most openings are those occupations for which replacement needs and growth are projected to offer the largest number of openings.

TWENTY-FIVE OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST PROJECTED JOB GROWTH
UNITED STATES
1982-1995

OCCUPATION	PROJECTED CHANGE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)	PROJECTED PERCENT OF TOTAL JOB GROWTH	PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE 1982-95
Building Custodians	779	3.0	27.5
Cashiers	744	2.9	47.4
Secretaries	719	2.8	29.5
General Clerks, Office	696	2.7	29.6
Sales Clerks	685	2.7	23.5
Nurses, Registered	642	2.5	48.9
Waiters and Waitresses	562	2.2	33.8
Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary	511	2.0	37.4
Truck Drivers	425	1.7	26.5
Nursing Aides and Orderlies	423	1.7	34.8
Sales Representatives, Technical	386	1.5	29.3
Accountants and Auditors	344	1.3	40.2
Automotive Mechanics	324	1.3	38.3
Supervisors of Blue-Collar Workers	319	1.2	26.6
Kitchen Helpers	305	1.2	35.9
Guards and Doorkeepers	300	1.2	47.3
Food Preparation and Service Workers, Fast Food Restaurants	297	1.2	36.7
Managers, Store	292	1.1	30.1
Carpenters	247	1.0	28.6
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	222	.9	60.7
Licensed Practical Nurses	220	.9	37.1
Computer Systems Analysts	217	.8	85.3
Electrical Engineers	209	.8	65.3
Computer Programmers	205	.8	76.9
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	193	.8	27.8

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
UNITED STATES
1982 AND PROJECTED 1995

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1982	1995
Total, All Occupations	100.0	100.0
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	16.3	17.1
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	9.4	9.6
Sales Workers	6.9	6.9
Clerical Workers	18.8	18.9
Craft and Related Workers	11.4	11.6
Operatives	12.8	12.1
Service Workers	16.0	16.3
Laborers, Except Farm	5.8	5.5
Farmers and Farmworkers	2.7	1.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
UNITED STATES
1982-1995

OCCUPATION	PROJECTED PERCENT GROWTH IN EMPLOYMENT
Computer Service Technicians	96.8
Legal Assistants	94.3
Computer Systems Analysts	85.3
Computer Programmers	76.9
Computer Operators	75.8
Office Machine Repairers	71.7
Physical Therapy Assistants	67.8
Electrical Engineers	65.3
Civil Engineering Technicians	63.9
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	63.5
Insurance Clerks, Medical	62.2
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	60.7
Occupational Therapists	59.8
Surveyor Helpers	58.6
Credit Clerks, Banking and Insurance	54.1
Physical Therapists	53.6
Employment Interviewers	52.5
Mechanical Engineers	52.1
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	51.6
Compression and Injection Mold Machine Operators, Plastics	50.3

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TWENTY MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
UNITED STATES
1982-1995

OCCUPATION	PROJECTED PERCENT DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT
Railroad Conductors	-32.0
Shoemaking Machine Operatives	-30.2
Aircraft Structure Assemblers	-21.0
Central Telephone Office Operators	-20.0
Taxi Drivers	-18.9
Postal Clerks	-17.9
Private Household Workers	-16.9
Farm Laborers	-15.9
College and University Faculty	-15.0
Roustabouts	-14.4
Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	-13.8
Rotary Drill Operator Helpers	-11.6
Graduate Assistants	-11.2
Data Entry Operators	-10.6
Railroad Brake Operators	- 9.8
Fallers and Buckers	- 8.7
Stenographers	- 7.4
Farm Owners and Tenants	- 7.3
Typesetters and Compositors	- 7.3
Butchers and Meat Cutters	- 6.3

NOTE: Includes only detailed occupations with 1982 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

OCCUPATIONAL SECTION

The eleven broad occupational categories for Kentucky and its regions have been reduced to four (white collar, blue collar, service, and farming, fishing, and forestry) for purposes of analysis, even though tables with the eleven categories are also included. White collar workers include persons in the following occupational fields: executive, administrative and managerial; professional specialty occupations; technicians and related support occupations; sales occupations; and administrative support, including clerical. Blue collar workers include persons in the following occupational fields: precision production; craft and repair; machine operators, assemblers and inspectors; transportation and material moving operators; and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers. The two remaining occupational groups are services and farming, fishing and forestry.

The state was more blue collar than the nation by 37.3 percent to 31.2 percent. The proportion of service workers was about the same for both the U.S. and the Commonwealth. Jefferson County SDA, the Northern Kentucky SDA, and the Bluegrass SDA had a majority of workers classified in the white collar professions. White collar workers outnumbered blue collar workers in the Purchase/Pennyrile by 41.2 percent to 40.1 percent. These three areas are the three largest urban centers in Kentucky, and the number of services and trade jobs have been expanding. In no region do the blue collar workers constitute a clear majority. The EKCEP and Cumberlands SDA had the highest proportion of blue collar workers at 49.5 and 44.9 percent, respectively.

Thirty-nine percent of the working population had a job either in the Jefferson County SDA (21.6 percent), or the Bluegrass SDA (17.4 percent). North Central Kentucky, Northern Kentucky, TENCO and the Cumberlands SDA combined to less than one-fourth of all workers in the state.

Over one-quarter of all white collar workers in the state had a primary job in Jefferson County, and almost one-fifth worked in the Bluegrass SDA. Other areas with a respectable percentage of white collar workers were the Tri-ADD PIC and Northern Kentucky SDAs.

More than two-fifths of the service workers in Kentucky had jobs either in Jefferson County (23.6 percent) or the Bluegrass SDA (18.0 percent). Another twenty-six percent plus had work in western Kentucky in the Purchase/ Pennyrile (10.6 percent) and the Tri-ADD PIC (16.0 percent) SDAs.

The Tri-ADD PIC SDA accounted for the largest share of blue collar workers in the state at 18.7 percent; followed closely by Jefferson County with 18.2 percent. Almost an additional twenty-seven percent of blue collar workers were from the Bluegrass (13.5 percent) and EKCEP (13.3 percent) SDAs.

Over one-half of all persons engaged in a farming, fishing or forestry occupation had a job either in the Tri-ADD PIC (28.7 percent) or the Bluegrass (21.4 percent) SDAs. Statewide, this occupational group makes up only 4.4 percent of all workers.

Data on the high demand occupations are included from fiscal year 1985 manpower planning reports. Since these reports were done at the ADD level, there is some overlap of area boundaries between the SDAs and the ADDs. Except for the TENCO, EKCEP and Cumberland SDAs, it is possible to add the ADD data to the SDA level. An occupation was included in the high demand tables if the number of job openings in an area averaged at least 15 per year.

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
KENTUCKY & SDA/1980 CENSUS/WITH VERTICAL PERCENTAGES

	KENTUCKY	PURCHASE PENNYRILE	TRI ADD PIC	JEFFERSON COUNTY	NORTH CENTRAL KY.	NORTHERN KY.	TENCO	EKECP	CUMBERLANDS	BLUEGRASS
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,388,046 100.00	138,319 100.00	234,274 100.00	299,594 100.00	47,168 100.00	130,755 100.00	71,503 100.00	139,397 100.00	86,034 100.00	241,002 100.00
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	15,777 8.34	9,943 7.19	16,902 7.21	31,051 10.36	3,789 8.03	11,530 8.82	5,054 7.07	8,716 6.25	5,098 5.93	23,694 9.83
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS	146,940 10.59	13,123 9.49	21,222 9.06	36,933 12.33	3,638 7.71	12,528 9.58	6,892 9.64	13,621 9.77	7,171 8.34	31,812 13.20
TECHNICIANS & RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	31,083 2.24	2,990 2.16	4,182 1.79	8,200 2.74	697 1.48	3,225 2.47	1,665 2.33	2,272 1.63	1,012 1.18	6,840 2.84
SALES OCCUPATIONS	130,584 9.41	12,572 9.09	20,442 8.73	32,049 10.70	3,860 8.18	12,924 9.88	6,225 8.71	11,821 8.48	7,512 8.73	23,179 9.62
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	208,579 15.03	18,309 13.24	38,896 12.33	53,803 17.96	6,999 14.84	25,654 19.62	9,541 13.34	15,739 11.29	9,113 10.59	40,525 16.82
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	175,735 12.66	18,700 13.52	28,161 12.02	41,396 13.82	5,429 11.51	16,260 12.44	8,640 12.08	15,388 11.04	10,110 11.75	31,651 13.13
FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY	61,635 4.44	7,280 5.26	17,680 7.55	1,852 0.62	3,733 7.91	3,022 2.31	4,627 6.47	2,839 2.04	7,421 8.63	13,181 5.47

	KENTUCKY	PURCHASE PENNYRILE	TRI ADD PIC	JEFFERSON COUNTY	NORTH CENTRAL KY.	NORTHERN KY.	TENCO	EKECP	CUMBERLANDS	BLUEGRASS
PRECISION PRODUCTION CRAFT AND REPAIR	197,112 14.20	22,471 16.25	34,541 14.74	34,190 11.41	6,859 14.54	17,715 13.55	10,902 15.25	32,797 23.53	11,227 13.05	26,410 10.96
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS & INSPECTORS	160,928 11.59	16,396 11.85	34,799 14.85	33,157 11.07	6,525 13.83	12,730 9.74	9,023 12.62	8,178 5.87	15,484 18.00	24,636 10.22
TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING OPERATORS	89,115 6.42	9,462 6.84	14,593 6.23	13,462 4.49	2,917 6.18	8,593 6.57	4,923 6.89	18,983 13.62	6,743 7.84	9,439 3.92
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS & LABORERS	70,558 5.08	7,073 5.11	12,856 5.49	13,501 4.51	2,722 5.77	6,574 5.03	4,011 5.61	9,043 6.49	5,143 5.98	9,635 4.00

SOURCE: LBL, REPORT 3:
SOCIAL INDICATIONS FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION.

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
TOTAL NUMBER OF OPENINGS

	TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	PROFESSIONAL AND KINDRED WORKER	MANAGER AND OFFICIALS	SALES WORKERS	CLERICAL WORKERS	CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS	OPERATIVES	SERVICE WORKERS	LABORERS EXCEPT FARM
KENTUCKY	64,368	9,679	6,080	4,041	12,190	7,707	9,385	11,780	3,506
PURCHASE	3,174	491	308	224	600	368	386	610	187
PENNYRILE	3,343	506	311	163	593	438	551	593	188
GREEN RIVER	3,711	479	338	201	629	537	662	621	244
BARREN RIVER	3,631	465	303	182	576	472	837	558	238
LINCOLN TRAIL	2,337	388	221	129	440	243	376	419	121
LOUISVILLE SMSA	17,731	2,657	1,778	1,415	3,799	1,821	1,647	3,777	837
NORTHERN KY	4,469	642	421	319	873	471	519	988	236
FIVCO	2394	331	236	131	446	404	301	370	175
BUFFALO TRACE*	1,570	253	141	95	286	167	288	265	75
GATEWAY									
BIG SANDY	2,640	345	228	117	387	566	516	290	191
KENTUCKY RIVER	1,723	251	150	57	246	337	338	226	118
CUMBERLAND VALLEY	3,085	444	277	150	518	499	526	475	196
LAKE CUMBERLAND	2,394	291	163	93	335	240	862	306	104
BLUEGRASS	12,166	2,136	1,205	765	2,462	1,144	1,576	2,282	596

*GATEWAY AND BUFFALO TRACE ADD'S HAVE BEEN COMBINED.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
RESEARCH & STATISTICS BRANCH, OES UNIT

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH

	TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	PROFESSIONAL AND KINDRED WORKER	MANAGER AND OFFICIALS	SALES WORKERS	CLERICAL WORKERS	CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS	OPERATIVES	SERVICE WORKERS	LABORERS EXCEPT FARM
KENTUCKY	25,114	3,970	1,863	1,214	4,584	3,320	4,219	4,280	1,664
PURCHASE	1,219	208	93	65	231	147	152	235	88
PENNYRILE	1,373	214	98	49	221	204	274	220	93
GREEN RIVER	1,625	210	112	61	255	262	359	238	128
BARREN RIVER	1,559	192	103	38	213	255	423	193	142
LINCOLN TRAIL	937	165	69	40	157	105	187	154	60
LOUISVILLE SMSA	5,306	990	438	408	1,277	445	225	1,252	273
NORTHERN KY	1,774	259	133	109	336	211	238	372	116
FIVCO	973	133	74	43	167	181	137	152	86
BUFFALO TRACE*	655	105	49	30	121	81	126	107	36
GATEWAY									
BIG SANDY	1,340	161	84	43	165	337	320	110	120
KENTUCKY RIVER	877	116	57	15	106	204	212	92	75
CUMBERLAND VALLEY	1,381	191	97	41	213	270	282	180	107
LAKE CUMBERLAND	1,069	102	44	20	122	115	516	102	48
BLUEGRASS	5,024	924	412	252	1,000	503	768	873	292

*GATEWAY & BUFFALO TRACE ADD'a HAVE BEEN COMBINED.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
RESEARCH & STATISTICS BRANCH, OES UNIT

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS

	TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	PROFESSIONAL AND KINDRED WORKER	MANAGER AND OFFICIALS	SALES WORKERS	CLERICAL WORKERS	CRAFTS AND KINDRED WORKERS	OPERATIVES	SERVICE WORKERS	LABORERS EXCEPT FARM
KENTUCKY	39,254	5,709	4,217	2,827	7,606	4,387	5,166	7,500	1,842
PURCHASE	1,955	283	215	159	369	221	234	375	99
PENNYRILE	1,970	292	213	114	372	234	277	373	95
GREEN RIVER	2,086	269	226	140	374	275	303	383	116
BARREN RIVER	2,072	273	200	144	363	217	414	365	96
LINCOLN TRAIL	1,400	223	152	89	283	138	189	265	61
LOUISVILL SMSA	12,423	1,667	1,340	1,007	2,522	1,376	1,422	2,525	564
NORTHERN KY	2,695	363	288	210	537	260	281	616	120
FIVCO	1,421	198	162	88	279	223	164	218	89
BUFFALO TRACE*	915	148	92	65	165	86	162	158	39
GATEWAY									
BIG SANDY	1,300	184	144	74	222	229	196	180	71
KENTUCKY RIVER	846	135	93	42	140	133	126	134	43
CUMBERLAND VALLEY	1,704	253	180	109	305	229	244	295	89
LAKE CUMBERLAND	1,325	189	119	73	213	125	346	204	56
BLUEGRASS	7,142	1,212	793	513	1,462	641	808	1,409	304

*GATEWAY & BUFFALO TRACE ADD'e HAVE BEEN COMBINED.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
RESEARCH & STATISTICS BRANCH, OES UNIT

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION TABLES
BY BROAD OCCUPATION GROUPINGS
KENTUCKY AND SDA's

HORIZONTAL PERCENTAGES

	TOTAL	WHITE COLLAR	SERVICES	BLUE COLLAR	FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY
UNITED STATES	100.0	53.0	12.9	31.2	2.9
KENTUCKY	100.0	45.6	12.7	37.3	4.4
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	100.0	41.2	13.5	40.1	5.3
TRI-ADD PIC	100.0	39.1	12.0	41.3	7.5
JEFFERSON COUNTY	100.0	54.1	13.8	31.5	0.6
NORTH CENTRAL KY.	100.0	40.2	11.5	40.3	7.9
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	100.0	50.4	12.4	34.9	2.3
TENCO	100.0	41.1	12.1	40.4	6.5
EKCEP	100.0	37.4	11.0	49.5	2.0
CUMBERLANDS	100.0	34.8	11.8	44.9	8.6
BLUEGRASS	100.0	52.3	13.1	29.1	5.5

VERTICAL PERCENTAGES

	TOTAL	WHITE COLLAR	SERVICES	BLUE COLLAR	FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY
KENTUCKY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	10.0	9.0	10.6	10.7	11.8
TRI-ADD PIC	16.9	14.5	16.0	18.7	28.7
JEFFERSON COUNTY	21.6	25.6	23.6	18.2	3.0
NORTH CENTRAL KY.	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.7	6.1
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	9.4	10.4	9.3	8.8	4.9
TENCO	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.6	7.5
EKCEP	10.0	8.2	8.8	13.3	4.6
CUMBERLANDS	6.2	4.7	5.8	7.5	12.0
BLUEGRASS	17.4	19.9	18.0	13.5	21.4

SOURCE: Report 3. Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation
Table 12 -- Lawrence Berkley Laboratories

Female Work Force

Approximately two-fifths of Kentucky's work force is female. By Service Delivery Areas, those with an urban center, such as Jefferson County, Northern Kentucky and Bluegrass, had a higher percentage of females as part of the work force. Conversely, areas with a more rural mix, like EKCEP, North Central Kentucky, and TENCO, had a reduced percentage of women as part of the total number of workers.

There were several occupational fields where females constitute a majority of all workers or were within striking distance of being a majority. Females accounted for nearly seven-ninths of the administrative support (including clerical); specifically secretaries, stenographers, typists and clerks. Over three-fifths of the workers in service occupations were women. Service occupations include primarily private households and domestic workers along with workers in cleaning services, food services, and health services.

Statewide, women constituted less than one-fifth of the following occupation categories: farming, forestry, and fishing; precision production, craft and repair; transportation and material moving operators; and handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers. Women, however, constitute a large share of the total number of machine operators, assemblers and inspectors at 41.6 percent. This was the only blue collar category where women constitute such a large overall proportion of the total work force.

Sixty-two and four-tenths percent of the total statewide women work force were employed in a white collar profession. Almost twenty percent worked in a service occupation and approximately one-sixth were engaged in blue collar work. In most SDA's well over fifty percent of the female work force were occupied in a white collar job. The exception was the Cumberlands SDA with only forty-six percent of the female work force employed as a white collar employee, and nearly thirty-two percent worked in a blue collar job. In the Northern Kentucky and Jefferson County SDA's, close to seventy percent of the women were working in a white collar occupation.

Over two-fifths of all women employed statewide had jobs either in the Jefferson County (23.3 percent) or Bluegrass (18.5 percent) SDA's. Of the women white collar workers, approximately one-fourth worked in Jefferson County and nearly one-fifth were employed in the Bluegrass area. Two-ninths of women service workers were employed in Jefferson County and an additional one-sixth were from each the Tri-ADD PIC and Bluegrass SDA's. Over one-quarter of the women employed in a farming, fishing and forestry occupation were from the Tri-ADD PIC area, and two-ninths were from the area of the Bluegrass. The Tri-ADD PIC SDA had 23.4 percent of all female blue collar workers. Just over an additional seventeen percent of women blue collar employees were from both the Bluegrass and Jefferson County SDA's.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORK FORCE
TO TOTAL WORK FORCE
BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
KENTUCKY AND SDA's

	Total All Occupations	Executive, Administrative, & Managerial	Professional Specialty Occupations	Technicians & Related Support Occupations	Sales Occupations	Administrative Support, Including Clerical	Service Occupations	Farming, Forestry & Fishing
KENTUCKY	40.9	30.3	52.7	47.8	50.3	77.0	63.6	9.1
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	40.1	30.2	53.7	52.8	50.9	79.0	66.4	7.0
TRI-ADD PIC	40.6	29.4	54.6	49.8	54.2	77.9	67.3	8.4
JEFFERSON COUNTY	44.0	31.6	51.7	49.5	48.9	77.2	60.5	18.8
NORTH CENTRAL KY	37.6	31.5	50.2	29.1	49.5	78.8	65.0	13.2
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	41.1	32.3	52.1	44.2	51.6	73.8	60.9	9.1
TENCO	38.2	28.1	53.6	49.5	49.9	76.2	66.7	10.7
EKCEP	33.2	30.0	58.9	54.8	52.8	77.3	67.1	10.3
CUMBERLANDS	40.3	24.9	55.9	50.4	44.0	75.6	70.6	7.6
BLUEGRASS	43.5	30.1	49.1	42.9	49.1	77.0	59.2	10.0

	Precision Production, Craft & Repair	Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	Transportation & Material Moving Operators	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers
KENTUCKY	5.5	41.6	6.3	17.7
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	6.0	42.3	7.1	16.0
TRI-ADD PIC	6.2	48.3	7.5	19.5
JEFFERSON COUNTY	6.1	31.0	9.3	20.2
NORTH CENTRAL KY	4.1	29.8	11.4	19.2
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	5.1	26.5	5.2	21.1
TENCO	5.2	37.4	6.3	12.3
EKCEP	2.3	36.6	2.9	11.8
CUMBERLANDS	5.0	61.3	4.0	13.8
BLUEGRASS	7.6	47.9	7.4	20.4

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF EMPLOYED FEMALES
KENTUCKY & SDA/1980 CENSUS/WITH VERTICAL PERCENTAGES

	KENTUCKY	PURCHASE PENNYRILE	TRI ADD PIC	JEFFERSON COUNTY	NORTH CENTRAL KY.	NORTHERN KY.	TENCO	EKECP	CUMBERLANDS	BLUEGRASS
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	567,050 100.00	55,504 100.00	95,080 100.00	131,901 100.00	17,749 100.00	53,697 100.00	27,308 100.00	46,287 100.00	34,704 100.00	104,820 100.00
EXCEUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	35,132 6.20	3,004 5.41	4,970 5.23	9,798 7.43	1,195 6.73	3,721 6.93	1,420 5.20	2,619 5.66	1,269 3.66	7,136 6.81
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	77,411 13.65	7,053 12.71	11,584 12.18	19,087 14.47	1,825 10.28	6,524 12.15	3,691 13.52	8,024 17.34	4,007 11.55	15,616 14.90
TECHNICIANS & RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	14,860 2.62	1,578 2.84	2,081 2.19	4,056 3.08	203 1.14	1,426 2.66	825 3.02	1,245 2.69	510 1.47	2,936 2.80
SALES OCCUPATIONS	65,730 11.59	6,394 11.52	11,076 11.65	15,656 11.87	1,911 10.77	6,673 12.43	3,104 11.37	6,238 13.48	3,303 9.52	11,375 10.85
ADMINISTATIVE SUPPORT, INCULDING CLERICAL	160,508 28.31	14,472 26.07	22,501 23.67	41,548 31.50	5,516 31.08	18,931 35.26	7,267 26.61	12,167 26.29	6,886 19.84	31,220 29.78
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	111,803 19.72	12,409 22.36	18,947 19.93	25,057 19.00	3,527 19.87	9,900 18.44	5,760 21.09	10,333 22.32	7,136 20.56	18,734 17.87
FARMING FISHING & FORESTRY	5,787 1.02	509 0.92	1,491 1.57	348 0.26	492 2.77	276 0.51	495 1.81	291 0.63	566 1.63	1,319 1.26

(continued on next page)

	KENTUCKY	PURCHASE PENNYRILE	TRI ADD PIC	JEFFERSON COUNTY	NORTH CENTRAL KY.	NORTHERN KY.	TENCO	EKECP	CUMBERLANDS	BLUEGRASS
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT AND REPAIR	10,807	1,351	2,145	2,089	278	1,039	568	758	559	2,020
	1.91	2.43	2.26	1.58	1.57	1.93	2.08	1.64	1.61	1.93
MACHINE OPERATORS ASSEMBLERS & INSPECTORS	66,867	6,932	16,677	10,288	1,946	3,372	3,376	2,993	9,485	11,798
	11.79	12.49	17.54	7.80	10.96	6.28	12.36	6.47	27.33	11.26
TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING OPERATORS	5,631	671	1,100	1,249	333	447	309	553	271	698
	0.99	1.21	1.16	0.95	1.88	0.83	1.13	1.19	0.78	0.67
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS & LABORERS	12,514	1,131	2,508	2,725	523	1,388	493	1,066	712	1,968
	2.21	2.04	2.64	2.07	2.95	2.58	1.81	2.30	2.05	1.88

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES
BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
KENTUCKY AND SDA

HORIZONTAL PERCENTAGES

	TOTAL	WHITE COLLAR	SERVICES	FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY	BLUE COLLAR
KENTUCKY	100.0	62.4	19.7	1.0	16.9
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	100.0	58.6	22.4	0.9	18.2
TRI-ADD PIC	100.0	54.9	19.9	1.6	23.6
JEFFERSON COUNTY	100.0	68.3	19.0	0.3	12.4
NORTH CENTRAL KY	100.0	60.0	19.9	2.8	17.4
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	100.0	69.4	18.4	0.5	11.6
TENCO	100.0	59.7	21.1	1.8	17.4
EKCEP	100.0	65.4	22.3	0.6	11.6
CUMBERLANDS	100.0	46.0	20.6	1.6	31.8
BLUEGRASS	100.0	65.1	17.9	1.3	15.7

VERTICAL PERCENTAGES

	TOTAL	WHITE COLLAR	SERVICES	FARMING, FISHING & FORESTRY	BLUE COLLAR
KENTUCKY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	9.9	9.2	11.1	8.8	10.5
TRI-ADD PIC	16.8	14.8	16.9	25.8	23.4
JEFFERSON COUNTY	23.3	25.5	22.4	6.0	17.1
NORTH CENTRAL KY	3.1	3.0	3.2	8.5	3.2
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	9.5	10.5	8.9	4.8	6.5
TENCO	4.8	4.6	5.2	8.6	5.0
EKCEP	8.2	8.6	9.2	5.0	5.6
CUMBERLANDS	6.1	4.5	6.4	9.8	11.5
BLUEGRASS	18.5	19.3	16.8	22.8	17.2

SOURCE: Report 3, Social Indicators for Planning and Evaluation
Table 13, Lawrence Berkley Laboratories

High technology has been a part of the industrial base of society for several decades. However, in recent years it has become a code word for insuring that new and existing industries continue to support the economic base of an area. Some view high technology in all-inclusive terms and prescribe it as a panacea for a declining industrial sector. Others are more restrictive in how they acquire high technology and see it only as a tool to be used as the economic base of society in reforming itself.

A high technology firm reaches prominence after a long gestation period. An important source of support for scientific and technological infrastructure of high technology firms has been the federal procurement of Research and Development. The environment of high technology acts as an incubator to spin-off new companies and encourages the expansion of existing companies. As these new industries mature, they seek low cost regions for their production facilities while maintaining their research and product development activities near their research and technology centers.

The broad characteristics of classifying a firm as being high technology are as follows; the firm is labor intensive rather than capital intensive; the industries are science based; and research and development are much more important to the continued successful operation of a high technology firm. Examples of industries which meet the criteria of being high technology are chemicals and allied products (SIC 28); machinery except electrical (SIC 35); electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies (SIC 36); transportation equipment (SIC 37); and measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks (SIC 38). High technology is a part of other industries, both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Each state applies the definition of high-technology to fit the industry and occupations within their borders.

High technology firms also tend to reflect a high growth rate. Such firms would be those involved in semi-conductors, telecommunications, medical instruments and related products.

The basic emphasis of high technology firms is on quality control. It is mandatory that the work force be able to perform this requirement. The workers are generally required to have a better education and better skills than normal production workers. Highly specialized jobs of designing and implementing high technology applications will be done by professionals with highly specialized skill levels. However, there will be a need for unskilled and semi-skilled assemblers in a substantial portion of high technology jobs in the manufacturing sector.

Some occupational examples of specialized high technology jobs are electrical and electronic engineers, computer scientists, computer programmers, system analysts, electrical and electronic technicians, industrial engineers, and mechanical engineering technicians. This lends support to a forecasted trend that there will be a proportional increase in service and white collar workers and a percentage decline in blue collar workers.

A typical high technological firm is national in scope, recently established, single location (an urban university area), and small. Seventy-five percent employ 500 or fewer workers.

There are several factors that a company considers before finally choosing a particular region and then a definitive area within that region. (See attached list) For purposes of being brief, I will concentrate on only four; labor skill and availability, university location, state and local tax rates and structures, and initiatives taken by state and local governments trying to induce high technology firms to locate in a specific area.

The availability of technical workers ranked the highest in the labor category. There is some slight evidence that there is a difference in the mobility rate among occupational groups. Engineers and scientists seems to be a high mobile group and tend to go where financial inducements are the most advantageous to them. Technical workers tend to be more difficult to entice to a region.

The importance of skilled technicians in a survey done by the Joint Economic Committee Congress in 1982 suggests that investments in human capital will have a higher payoff, particularly in states in the older manufacturing regions. The states of California, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana have invested heavily in employment-based training and vocational educational programs to match workers with anticipated needed skills.

An important point needs to be underlined. The first factor involves labor availability and labor skills. It does not matter how abundant the supply of area laborers or potential laborers may be if they lack the basic minimum know-how to do a job. For example, if there is a decline in student performance on a national achievement test, that may persuade professional people not to locate in that area. This contributes to problems in the supply of quality labor.

A university setting is a very strong drawing card to a firm in determining whether to locate in an area. The prospect of a location being chosen is further enhanced if a university places heavy emphasis on science or technology transfer. A university allows a high technology firm to take advantage of certain benefits. The most important benefit is the university's research facilities and the cumulative results of research projects done. A university environment gives way to an intellectual and cultural climate. A ready made labor supply of skilled and knowledgeable persons can be easily recruited from a university. And there is a sharing of personnel between the university community and the high technology firm. University personnel that are available are faculty consultants, research assistants, and graduating students.

Part of the cost of operating any corporation is the payment of taxes. There is usually a tradeoff between the taxes a firm pays and the benefits the community receives. Even though state and local taxes represent a small percent of the total cost of production, they are very important determinate in a firm's location decision. Businessmen evaluate an area's tax climate not only in terms of the level and structure of taxes but in terms of its stability as well. A location whose tax structure is constant over time and allows for some long term fiscal planning is a more attractive alternative to an area that is incapable of even short-term

planning and with regularity charges user's fees or surcharge taxes in order to make up financial inequities and shortfalls.

The competition between states to attract high technology firms inside their borders will be very strong in the short run. The fiscal competition for business is more likely to be more intense between bordering states. States in which high-technology jobs are becoming increasingly concentrated are identified as having a comparative cost advantage in the science-based interests.

The questions become whether an area has all the 'advantages' and 'facts' about high technology firms. Does the area want to actively persuade a high technology firm to locate in its area? If the answer to that question is yes; the second question inevitably is, what initiative will be most likely to succeed in persuading a high technology firm to locate in a particular location? A peripheral question might be, what sector of high technology is most suited to an area?

The initiatives used by State and local governments fall into three very broad categories. The first is the establishment of an organizational body to coordinate fiscal and personnel actions. Types of organizations already used include high technology councils, local development corporations, and bank consortiums making loans to new firms. Also, these organizations attempt to expedite the formal proceedings. The second initiative is the consolidating of fiscal resources. Political areas rely on tax credits, grants, special purpose funds, and private contributions among several kinds of innovative ways of raising the capital required to get a high technology firm going. The third broad category of initiatives is related to personnel. A community must be able to give a high technology firm assurances that there will be a continuing supply of properly skilled workers available. A program should have characteristics that provide the education and technical training needed to accomplish this objective. There are as many initiatives possible as there are areas vying for the opportunity of getting a high technology firm.

An optimistic view of high technology is that it will provide more new jobs than it will destroy existing jobs. Job opportunities are more plentiful and secure in industries that remain competitive by keeping pace with the new emerging technologies.

The final part of this presentation concerns the advantages and disadvantages the Commonwealth would probably have in attracting high technology firms. It is not the intent of this paper to suggest policy or to comment on past policy actions. Hopefully, the reader will be able to assimilate the facts presented and make his/her own decisions.

The advantages Kentucky has will be noted first. Kentucky is in a key locational area. It borders the Mid West which has been projected to have the highest percentage growth of high technology firms. Kentucky is a Southeastern state, the region is predicted to follow the Mid West in proportional growth in high technology.

Kentucky's manufacturing base is rebounding from several years of steady decline coupled by a couple of recessions in recent years. Manufacturing is one of the more important adjuncts in high technology, especially in the production of durable goods. This should help Kentucky in persuading spin-off industries of high technology firms to locate here. There is the potential for growth in regards to small firms of 50 to 500 employees or the planned expansion of such plants. In recent sessions of the State Legislature, action has been taken to attract larger investors and by doing so to improve the fiscal respectability of the state. The state is part of a low cost area that maturing firms seek out. There are other advantages, but the ones listed here should give the reviewer a rough idea of the picture.

The disadvantages are also numerous, but only a few will be listed. The financial picture of Kentucky in the most recent past has been faltering. This has hindered Kentucky's attractiveness to high technology firms in two very broad fields and in some respects continue to do so. The budgetary constraints have forced a cutback in the state supported higher education system from what was originally desired. This loss has resulted in the decline of research facilities, researchers, lost money on matching grants, etc. The bleak finances has also meant that Kentucky has had to postpone its objective of trying to induce high technology firms to locate in the state. During this time, the bordering Mid Western states of Indiana and Missouri and the southeastern states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida have taken their opportunity to expand their high technology base. This means that with the tendency of some high technology firms to locate in clusters, Kentucky will lose out. In Kentucky, there is scant public support for education or training programs that would enhance the state's potential towards drawing high technology firms. The last disadvantage is that the income level of Kentucky is such that Federal expenditures are required to enable the Commonwealth to meet its financial obligation. In an era that combines federal fiscal reductions with the unwillingness in many instances of the state and local governments to pick up the slack, the result is a period of stagnation or at best minimum growth.

ACTUAL AND PLANNED DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY PLANTS
AND PERMANENT OFFICES BY REGION, 1981 to 1986

Regions	(1) Percent Distribution of Existing Plants	(2) Percent Distribution of Planned Plant Additions	(3) Percent Distribution of Future Plants, 1986 1/	(4) Percent Change in Column 1 & Column 3 2/
New England	16.8	15.5	16.3	-3.0
Midwest	7.2	10.2	9.6	33.3
Mideast	10.5	8.2	9.5	-9.5
Southeast	7.2	10.1	8.4	16.7
Southwest	9.3	11.4	10.2	9.7
Mt. & Plains	5.1	6.3	5.6	9.8
Far West	24.1	18.1	21.6	-10.4
Overseas	10.7	14.2	12.2	14.0
Canada	3.5	3.4	3.5	0.0
Latin America	2.2	1.4	1.8	-18.2
South America	1.5	1.2	1.4	-6.6
Total Plants & Permanent Offices	1,831	1,329	3,160	72.5

1/ This is the distribution that would prevail if plant expansion, closure, and location plans over the next five years are realized.

2/ Projected percent change in the regional distribution of high technology plants and permanent offices from 1981 to 1986.

SOURCE: "Location of High Technology Firms and Regional Economic Development", Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, Table III.8, p. 31, May, 1982.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE REGIONAL LOCATION
CHOICES OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES

Rank	Attribute	Percent Significant or Very Significant 1/
1	Labor skills/availability	89.3
2	Labor Costs	72.2
3	Tax climate within the region	67.2
4	Academic institutions	58.7
5	Cost of living	58.5
6	Transportation	58.4
7	Access to markets	58.1
8	Regional regulatory practices	49.0
9	Energy costs/availability	41.4
10	Cultural amenities	36.8
11	Climate	35.8
12	Access to raw materials	27.6

1/ Respondents were asked to rate each attribute as "very significant, significant, somewhat significant, or no significance" with respect to their location choices. The percent of very significant and significant responses were added together to obtain an index of overall importance.

Other factors included birthplace of founder of company and public attitudes toward businesses.

SOURCES: "Location of High Technology Firms and Regional Economic Development", Joint Economic Committee of U.S. Congress, Table III.5, p. 23.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE LOCATION CHOICES
OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES WITHIN REGIONS

Rank	Attribute	Percent Significant or Very Significant
1	Availability of workers:	96.1
	Skilled	88.1
	Unskilled	52.4
	Technical	96.1
	Professional	87.3
2	State and/or local government tax structure	85.5
3	Community attitudes towards business	81.9
4	Cost of property and construction	78.8
5	Good transportation for people	76.1
6	Ample area for expansion	75.4
7	Proximity to good schools	70.8
8	Proximity to recreational and cultural opportunities	61.1
9	Good transportation facilities for materials & products	56.9
10	Proximity to customers	46.8
11	Availability of energy supplies	45.6
12	Proximity to raw materials & component supplies	35.7
13	Water supply	35.3
14	Adequate waste treatment facilities	26.4

SOURCES: "Location of High Technology Firms and Regional Economic Development", Joint Economic Committee of U.S. Congress, Table III.6, p. 25, May, 1982.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS' PREFERENCES FOR EACH REGION
BY REGIONAL ATTRIBUTE 1/

Rank	Attribute	New Eng.	Far West	Mid-East	South	South-west	Mt. & Plain	Mid-west
1 & 2	Labor cost/ availability2/	36.3	32.4	34.6	75.2	68.5	53.2	43.0
1 & 2	Labor productivity	49.2	53.7	41.8	54.6	63.1	63.2	53.7
3	Tax climate within the region	8.0	22.8	17.3	91.2	86.3	68.7	31.5
4	Academic institutions	96.6	93.0	79.9	28.9	41.3	27.2	68.0
5	Cost of living	13.2	9.0	22.9	90.6	76.2	72.2	49.6
6	Transportation	70.7	69.9	73.8	43.0	48.4	31.7	66.0
7	Access to market	76.5	81.5	76.1	42.3	53.2	30.6	62.7
8	Regional regulatory practices	16.0	27.1	25.1	72.9	71.7	56.9	35.2
9	Energy costs/ availability	10.5	46.0	21.1	74.8	70.7	49.3	29.9
10	Cultural amenities	90.9	87.1	75.2	18.8	31.0	20.3	41.9
11	Climate	21.4	93.2	20.8	62.1	82.7	50.5	11.6
12	Access to raw materials	64.0	71.3	64.6	41.1	51.9	37.9	61.9

1/ Respondents were asked to rate each attribute as "excellent, good, average, poor." Each attribute index was calculated by aggregating percent of excellent and good responses for each region.

2/ A low preference rating is indicated by a double line and a high rating by a single line. Ratings that are not underlined represent intermediate scores for that attribute.

SOURCE: "Location of High Technology Firms and Regional Economic Development", Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, Table III.9, p. 32, May, 1982.

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JTPA - LMI GLOSSARY

1. Adult - an individual who is 22 years of age or older.

2. Aid-to-Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) - a federal/state funded money payment program which provides for the basic subsistence needs of children who are deprived of parental support or care. AFDC is a form of public assistance.

3. Annual Wage - The aggregate of 12 months' wage data. Wages are any form of earned income such as co-op wages, work-study wages, etc.

4. Area of Substantial Unemployment - an area of sufficient size and scope. . . which has an average rate of unemployment of at least 6.5 percent for the most recent 12 months.

5. Artificial Barriers to Employment - limits that may affect an individual's ability to secure and maintain employment. Examples of artificial barriers are age, sex, handicap, race, ethnicity, religion, creed, lack of education, lack of transportation, or lack of daycare.

6. Average Hourly Earnings - for an individual estimating cell, the reported payroll is divided by the reported hours.

7. Average Weekly Earnings - average total money earnings of production or non-supervisory workers in the survey week, including overtime and incentive pay.

8. Average Weekly Hours - for an individual estimating cell, the sum of the hours reported by the establishments in that cell is divided by the total number of production workers reported for the same establishment.

9. Benchmark - a reasonably complete count (universe count) as of a point in time; a process to compare the universe counts to the estimates.

10. Civilian Labor Force - as defined by the CPS, the sum of all employed and unemployed persons in the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age and not in the armed forces.

11. Covered Employment - employees working for employers who are subject to the Unemployment Insurance laws and the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employee program.

12. Current Employment Statistics (CES) - the "790" program series on nonagricultural wage and salary employment and hours and earnings by industry.

13. Current Population Survey (CPS) - monthly household survey of sample households of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

14. Data - factual information (figures) gathered during the survey process.

15. Demography - the statistical study of populations, with reference to size, density, racial and geographic distribution, age, etc.

16. Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) - the DOT presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations.

17. Disabled Veterans - a veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or an individual who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability.

18. Discouraged Worker - an individual who does not have a job and has not been actively looking for work during the last four weeks.

19. Dislocated Worker - an individual who (a) has been terminated or laid off or who have received a notice of termination, or lay-off from employment, are eligible for or have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation; (b) has been terminated, or who has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or (c) is long-term employed and has limited opportunities for employment or re-employment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individuals reside, including any older individuals who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age.

20. Displaced Homemaker - an individual who (a) has been dependent on public assistance or on the income or is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will be terminated; (b) has not worked in the labor force for the past two years, but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; and (c) is experiencing difficulty in obtaining employment.

21. Drop-Out - an individual who is neither attending nor enrolled in and is not subject to a compulsory attendance law, and who has not received a secondary school diploma or certificate from a program of equivalency for such a diploma.

22. Durable Goods - known as "hard goods" refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more.

23. Economic Indicators - a set of data that serves as a tool for analyzing current economic conditions and future prospects. Usually classified according to their timing in relationship to the ups and downs of the business cycle, that is, whether they anticipate (lead), coincide with, or lag behind general business conditions.

24. Economically Disadvantaged - means an individual who has, or is a member of, a family which has received a total family income (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payment, and welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of (a) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (b) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

25. Education Attainment - highest grade level of school completed.

26. Employed - those individuals, 16 years of age or older, who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business, during the reference week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they did have a job but did not work because the were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or taking time off for personal reasons. A/K/A employment by place of residence.

27. Employment by Place of Work - an estimate of the number of jobs filled in the survey week within a given area. Multiple job holders are counted for each job. Labor disputants are not included in the estimates of employment by place of work.

28. Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) - a sub-system of the Manpower Operations Data System (MODS) which generates statistical output reports.

29. Excess Number - means the number which represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in the service delivery area or the number which represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in areas of substantial unemployment in such service areas.

30. Family - two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

31. Family Income - all income actually received from all sources, by all members of the family, during the income determination period.

32. Fiscal Year - a period of time beginning on October 1 of one calendar year, and ending on September 30 of the following calendar year.

33. Handicapped Individual - any individual who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment.

34. Hard-to-Fill Job Openings - job openings which have gone unfilled for a month or more. Some of the openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

35. High Demand Occupations - occupations which have a substantial number of job openings both in absolute terms and relative to the number of job applicants for that occupation. High demand may be the result of either high growth, high turnover, and sometimes a combination of the two.

36. High School Graduate or Equivalent - an individual who has received a high school diploma or GED certificate, but has not attended any post-secondary vocational, technical or academic school.

37. Household - the person or persons occupying a housing unit. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living quarters.

38. Income - total money receipts accruing to an individual, family, or household, from all sources. Also included is the money equivalent of goods and services received in kind.

39. Industry - a type of economic activity in which a firm or group of firms is engaged. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) system provides numerical classifications for these activities used in the compilation of economic statistics.

40. Insured Unemployment - a count of persons who have filed claims for state unemployment insurance benefits.

41. Insured Unemployment Rate - the ratio of insured unemployment divided by covered employment.

42. Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) - an act which has the purpose of establishing programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and affording job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

43. Labor Demand - as used for labor market analysis and for civilian labor force projections, labor demand is an estimate of the number of job opportunities which exist and will occur over a given period of time.

44. Labor Force - as defined by the CPS, all persons in the noninstitutional population over 16 years of age, who are either employed or unemployed, including members of the armed forces.

45. Labor Force Participation Rate - the number of persons in the labor force expressed as a percentage of all noninstitutionalized persons at least 16 years of age.

46. Labor Market Area - an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence.

47. Labor Market Information - body of data available on the labor market including employment and unemployment statistics, labor turnover rates and average hours and earnings data. Also, an official term used by ETA to describe a collection of programs.

48. Labor Supply - the number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

49. Labor Supply and Demand - one of the concepts used to describe the interaction of job seekers and employers in the labor market. Analysis of labor supply/demand provides indications of whether job seekers (supply) and jobs offered (demand) are in balance.

50. Long-Term Unemployed - persons who have been unemployed for 15 of the 26 weeks prior to eligibility determination.

51. Lower Living Standard Income Level - that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban and rural differences and family size) determined annually by the U. S. Secretary of Labor based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary.

52. Metropolitan Statistical Area - a place of 50,000 or more population, as defined in the most recent federal census or subsequent official update; also defined in more general terms as a large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

53. Minority - persons who are non-white, of Spanish heritage, or those having other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

54. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment - place of employment that does not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, or agricultural workers.

55. Nondurable Goods - also known as "soft goods", refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time - three years or less.

56. Not in Labor Force - a civilian 16 years of age or over who is not classified as employed or unemployed. This includes persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer. Consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, persons doing only incidental unpaid family work, and persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work.

57. Occupational Demand - demand for workers when listed by occupation other than industry. See LABOR DEMAND.

58. Occupational Employment Statistics - a program which produces occupational data for major industries once every three years. Projections by occupation are made which aid educators and other occupational planners.

59. Offender - any adult or juvenile who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process for whom services under this act may be beneficial or who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction.

60. Older Persons - anyone over 55 years of age who is economically disadvantaged.

61. Older Worker - a person who is 55 years of age or older.

62. Per Capita Income - a measure of income by unit of population (per person).

$$\frac{\text{Personal Income}}{\text{Population of Area}} = \text{Per Capita Income}$$

63. Post High School Attendee - an individual who is attending, or has attended, a post-secondary vocational, technical or academic school.

64. Poverty Level - poverty connotes a complex set of economic, social and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes.

65. Primary Labor Market - jobs characterized by high wages and good working conditions. These jobs are also characterized by good advancement possibilities, employment stability, and the fair administration of work rules using established procedures.

66. Private Industry Council (PIC) - a group of persons in a Service Delivery Area appointed to oversee, review, monitor and evaluate the program conducted pursuant to that SDA's job training plan. The PIC must also approve the local SDA's job training plan before it is submitted to the Governor.

67. Program Year - the 12-month period of time during which job training activities and services are provided to participants. The program year begins on July 1 of the present calendar year and ends on June 30 of the succeeding calendar year.

68. Projections - forecasts into the future based upon specified assumptions of past trends in employment, labor force, job opportunities, etc. This is done on a total basis as well as by occupation and/or industry based upon previous experiences of employment, the labor force, and job opportunities. Projections may be short-range, three years or less, or long-range, more than three years.

69. Public Assistance - means Federal, State or local government cash payment for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

70. Race/Ethnic Group - the basic racial and ethnic categories for use in all federally funded programs are defined by the Office of Management and Budget as follows:

White, not Hispanic - a person having origin in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa or the Middle East.

Black, not Hispanic - a person having origin in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Hispanic - a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

American Indian or Alaskan Native - a person having origin in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander - a person having origin in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Phillipine Islands, and Samoa. (Hawaiian natives are included herein).

71. Service Delivery Area (SDA) - an area comprised of the state or one or more units of general local government, that will promote effective delivery of job training services within the constraint of certain criteria as defined by JTPA.

72. SDA Plan - a written program of action, approved by the Governor, which delineates the method of operation and proposed budget for the JTPA program in a Service Delivery Area.

73. SIC Codes - Standard Industrial Classification code structure in which all establishments are classified by a four-digit industry code according to their primary economic activity.

74. Subsidized Employment - employment created in the public sector and in private-for-profit or non-profit organization which is financed by the recipient's program funds. Subsidized employment includes work experience. (Note: On-the-job training, OJT, is a reportable training activity, rather than subsidized employment).

75. Supply and Demand - one of the various tools used to indicate an adequate supply and over-supply of workers, or a demand for workers in a specific occupation or in a general area.

76. Survey Week - mid-week (week including the 12th of the month) in which employment sample is taken.

77. Time Series - a series of figures referring to different times to show variation in magnitude of the particular item or items being measured. Definition of items measured must remain constant. Each observation is not independent of the previous one.

78. Total Employment - a count of persons, residing in an area, who worked for pay or profit or had a job from which they were temporarily excusably absent. Also included are persons who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family.

79. Total Unemployment - a count of persons not working, but are seeking work, awaiting recall, or the beginning of a new job within the next 30 days. This count includes persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits, those who have delayed filing for benefits but were not eligible to receive them, unemployed workers who exhausted benefits in the current benefit year, unemployed workers from industries not covered by unemployment insurance, and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force.

80. Underemployed - a term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of competence. This includes persons employed part-time for economic reasons.

81. Unemployed - those individuals, 16 years of age or older, who have no job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the reference week. The only exception to these are individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. These, too, are considered unemployed.

82. Unemployed Individuals - individuals who are without jobs and who want to work and are available for work.

83. Unemployment Insurance - a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he/she becomes eligible for payments.

84. Unemployment Rate - represents the total number of persons not working, but available for work and seeking work, as a percent of the civilian labor force.

85. Veteran - an individual who served in the active military, naval or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

86. Welfare Recipient - an individual who receives or whose family receives cash payment under AFDC (SSA Title IV), General Assistance (state or local government), or the Refugee Assistance Act of 1980 (PL 96-212). For proposed performance standards, this term excludes recipients of SSI (SSA Title XVI).

87. Youth - an individual who is age 16 years through 21 years.

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